MUMEYA
Japanese Photographers.
All kinds of Photographic Work done in latest styles also Passport Photos.

Developing and Printing for Amateurs a Speciality.

No. 8a, Queen's Road Central
Tel. 254.

The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1845

THE OVERLAND CHINA MAIL.
(PUBLISHED EVERY MAIL DAY.)
Contains the Week's News of Hongkong and the Far East.
Prices (including Postage) to any part of the world $12, per annum.

No. 17,096. 英壹千九百壹十八年三月四號 HONGKONG, MONDAY, MARCH 4, 1918. 中華民國七年歲次戊午 PRICE $3.00 Per Month.

THORNE'S

OLD VAT No. 4.

SCOTCH WHISKY.

SOLE AGENTS:

A. S. WATSON & Co. Ld

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
HONGKONG.
Tel. 616.

NOTICE.

Any EUROPEAN Non ASIATIC or INDIAN desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers. All persons, with certain exceptions, who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non compliance is a fine not exceeding $50.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.
WHICH ARE VESTED THE SHARES OF,
THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.,
and
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE CO.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1914, £23,970,367.

I—Authorised Capital £6,000,000 Subscribed Capital £4,500,000 Paid-up Capital	£2,437,500
II—Fire Funds	3,837,047
III—Life & Annuity Funds	17,567,590
Sinking Fund Account	128,230
	£23,970,367
Revenue Fire Branch	£2,381,456
" Life and Annuity Branches	2,141,593
Revenue Marine Department	337,239
Other Receipts	478,940
	£5,339,228

The Accumulative Funds of the various Branches are separately invested, and, by Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet the claims under the respective Departments of the Company's Business.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
Agents.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAY
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m....Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m....Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m....Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m....Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m....Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m....Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 5.15 p.m....Every 10 minutes.
5.15 p.m. to 6.00 p.m....Every 15 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m....Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS
8.30 p.m. and 9 p.m., 9.30 p.m. to 11.00 p.m. every half hour.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every quarter of an hour

SUNDAYS
7.30 a.m.
8.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m....Every 10 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m....Every 10 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12 Noon....Every 15 minutes.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m....Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m....Every 15 minutes.
5.30 p.m. to 6.00 p.m....Every 10 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 6.30 p.m....Every 15 minutes.
6.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m....Every 10 minutes.
NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAYS.
Extra Car at 12 midnight.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS Des Voeux Road Central.

Season and punch tickets available for all cars not already full running at the time stated in the Company's time tables, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office—No Season tickets will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Compradore order representing Bank Note.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

W. S. BAILEY & CO., LTD.

ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS.
KOWLOON BAY.

Steam and Motor Vessels,
Steel Building Work of every Description,
Castings, Forgings, Repairs and Supplies.

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.
Sailings:—To Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 10 p.m.
From Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 4 p.m.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.
HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.
Sailings:—To Macao daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays 9 a.m.) and 2 p.m. (Sundays 1 p.m.).
From Macao daily at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. (Sundays 3 p.m.).

Further information may be obtained at the COMPANY'S OFFICE, Hotel Mansions, or from Messrs. THOS. COOK & SON, Booking Agents, Hongkong. [11

"NESTOR" SANITARY FLUID.

A Reliable Disinfectant, Germicide, Antiseptic and Deodorant, non-Poisonous.

Per gallon tin $2.50
Per pint tin ... ... 50 cents.

VICTORIA DISPENSARY.
Telephone 298.

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING Co., Ld.
Established 1883
MANUFACTURERS OF

PURE Manila ROPE

STRAND	CABLE LAID	4 STRAND
¾" to 15"	5" to 15"	3" to 10"
CIRCUMFERENCE.	CIRCUMFERENCE.	CIRCUMFERENCE

Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length

Prices, samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to
Shewan, Tomes & Co. *General Managers.*

Hongkong, April 11, 1912.

WATSON'S OLD BROWN BRANDY

25 YEARS IN WOOD.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
TELEPHONE No. 616.

THE KWONG HIP LUNG CO., LTD.

(NOW RECONSTRUCTED).

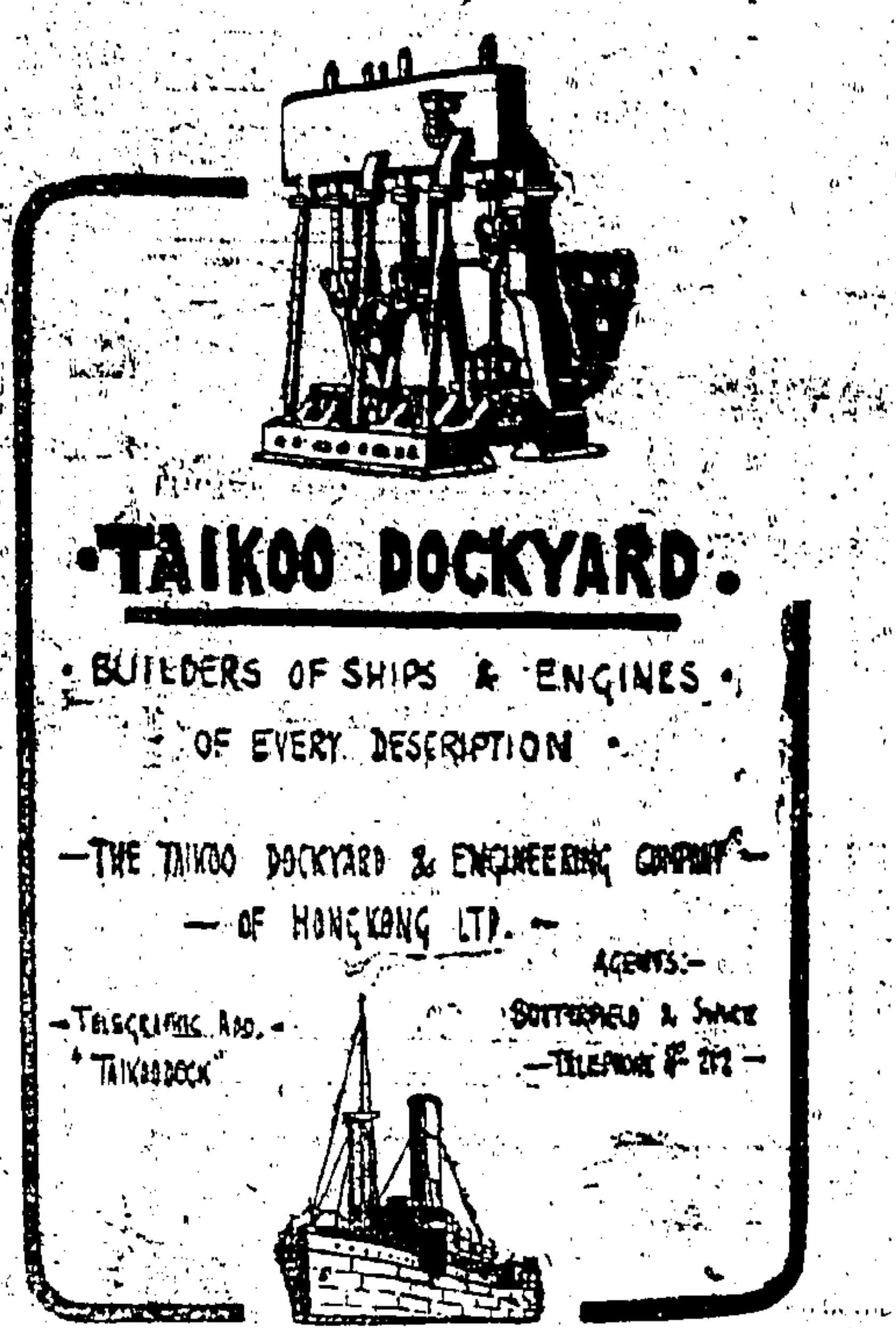
ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, BRASS and IRON FOUNDERS. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have over thirty years' experience. We own two Slipways and can accommodate any craft of 200 feet long.

Town Office, 43, Connaught Road Central, Hongkong. Telephone No. [illegible],
Shipyard: Shum-Sui-Po, Kowloon, Hongkong. Telephone No. 2.
Estimates furnished on application.

WONG PING WA, *Manager.*

Hongkong, April 1, 1912.

BUSINESS NOTICES



TAIKOO DOCKYARD.
BUILDERS OF SHIPS & ENGINES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
—THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING COMPANY OF HONGKONG LTD.—
Telegraphic Add. "Taikoodock"
Agents:- Butterfield & Swire
—Telephone No. 2—

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD.

PORTLAND CEMENT

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.
In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
GENERAL MANAGERS

THE HONGKONG HOTEL AND GRILL ROOM

J. H. TAGGART
MANAGER.

THE PEAK HOTEL.

1,500 Feet above Sea Level.
15 Minutes from Landing Stage.
Under the Management of—
Mrs. BLAIR.

TO THOSE GOING AWAY

Keep in touch with local happenings by subscribing to

"THE OVERLAND CHINA MAIL"

All the News of Hongkong and the Far East.

ORDER BEFORE YOU LEAVE, SO THAT YOU MAY RECEIVE IT WHILE AWAY.

PRICE $15 PER ANNUM, INCLUDING POSTAGE.

CAN BE MAILED TO ANY ADDRESS FROM THE "CHINA MAIL" OFFICE.

THE WAR.

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

THE WESTERN FRONT.

CONSTANT RAIDING.

LONDON, Mar. 3.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—

We successfully carried out raids south-eastward of Armentieres.

We repulsed attempted raids in the neighbourhoods of St. Quentin, Arleux-en-Gohelle and Pontruet, inflicting considerable casualties in the latter in hand-to-hand fighting.

LONDON, Mar. 3.

A French communiqué states:—

There was fairly lively bombardments at the Bois-le-Chaume Front.

Our artillery prevented an enemy attack on the north-east of Reillon in Lorraine, just as he was preparing to leave his lines.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, Mar. 2.

A German official message states:

To the east of Rheims, we forced in our way to Fort Pompelle which we destroyed.

We recaptured sections of trenches to the south-east of Tahur and stormed the trenches to the south of Haucourt, bringing back 400 prisoners.

We penetrated the American trenches, to the north-east of Seicheprey, inflicting heavy casualties.

THE GERMAN OFFENSIVE ACTIONS.

PARIS, Mar. 3.

A semi-official statement says that the German offensive actions, despite their violence and the importance of the forces engaged, amount, so far, only to vast reconnoitring operations along the whole front. Both sides are even more vigilant, but it would be premature to conclude that these engagements are the prelude of an imminent offensive.

PLIGHT OF PRISONERS CAPTURED AT KUT.

LONDON, Mar. 3.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Fisher stated that the unfortunate condition of the officers taken prisoners at Kut recently came to their knowledge. The Government is taking all steps to ameliorate their position at the earliest opportunity.

GERMAN MINESWEEPER SUNK.

AMSTERDAM, Mar. 3.

A Berlin telegram states that a German minesweeper and three fishing steamers were sunk in the affair off Vriesland mentioned in yesterday's cables. Most of the crews were saved.

GERMANY'S NATIONAL DEBT.

AMSTERDAM, Mar. 3.

In the Reichstag, Count Posadowsky stated that Germany's National Debt now amounts to nearly 124 milliards of marks.

THE LATE SIR HENRY BLAKE.

THE KING'S MESSAGE OF SYMPATHY.

LONDON, Mar. 3.

H.M. the King telegraphing to Lady Blake said:—

"I grieve to hear of the death of my old friend whom I have known for so many years and I heartily sympathise with you in your sorrow. Sir Henry Blake will be missed by a large number of those who knew and appreciated him, in many parts of the Empire."

GERMAN ADVANCE IN RUSSIA.

LONDON, Mar. 2.

A German official message states:

We captured Gomel.

The Ukranians and Saxons have been liberated at Kieff.

DEPORTING RUSSIANS FROM PSKOFF.

PETROGRAD, Mar. 3.

The Germans in Pskoff have deported to Germany all men below 42.

GERMANY'S "INFAMOUS WAR POLICY."

DENOUNCED IN THE REICHSTAG.

AMSTERDAM, Mar. 3.

In the Reichstag the Socialist Vogtherr denounced Germany's "infamous war policy" in Russia and accused the Chancellor of breaking the law by importing food from Bavaria.

He said that Austria and Germany were already quarrelling over the Ukraine food booty.

BOLSHEVIKS SEIZE A PIER AT VLADIVOSTOCK.

ALLIED WARSHIPS PREPARING TO LAND TROOPS.

LONDON, Mar. 3.

A message received in New York from Tokyo states:—

The Bolsheviks seized a pier at Vladivostock where munitions valued at 100,000,000 roubles were stored, and also threatened to requisition a foreign steamer.

Allied warships are preparing to land troops of marines.

RUSSO-GERMAN PEACE.

TREATY SIGNED WITHOUT DISCUSSION.

PETROGRAD, Mar. 3.

The Delegation at Brestlitovsk wires under date the 2nd instant as follows:—

"As anticipated, the deliberations on the peace treaty were absolutely useless. They could only make things worse and might even lead to the presentation of another ultimatum. In view of this and of the refusal of the Germans to cease military action until peace is signed, we resolved to sign the treaty without discussing the contents and leave after having affixed our signatures. We therefore requested a train, intending to sign the treaty to-day and leave afterwards. The most serious of the new terms is the demand to detach the regions of Kardakhan and Karabatum from Russian territory under the pretext of self-determination by the people involved."

THE AUSTRIAN ADVANCE.

LONDON, Mar. 3.

An Austrian official message transmitted by wireless reports:—

We reached Lacsowy, Proskurow and Lepkany and occupied Chotin, Kamienec and Podolski where the staffs of two Russian Corps surrendered, with 300 guns, 200 field kitchens and one complete radio station.

Much material was captured.

(Continued on Page 5.)

RUB IT IN.

A good many people think rheumatism cannot be cured without taking nauseous medicine. Chamberlain's Pain Balm, massaged thoroughly into the skin has cured far more rheumatism than any internal remedy in existence and gives relief quicker. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE will be held on TUESDAY, 5th March, 1918, at 4 P.M. precisely, in the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ROOM, CHARTERED BANK BUILDING, for the following purposes:—

(1) To receive the Report and Accounts of the Committee for the year ended 31st December, 1917.
(2) To elect a New Committee.
(3) To transact any General Business.

By Order,
E. A. M. WILLIAMS,
Secretary.

Hongkong, Feb. 22, 1918. 163

THE ASSOCIATION OF EXPORTERS & DEALERS OF HONGKONG.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the ASSOCIATION OF EXPORTERS AND DEALERS OF HONGKONG will be held on WEDNESDAY, 6th March, 1918, at 4 P.M. precisely, in the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ROOM, CHARTERED BANK BUILDING, for the following purposes:—

(1) To receive the Report and Accounts of the Committee for the year ended 31st December, 1917.
(2) To elect a New Committee.
(3) To transact any General Business.

By Order,
E. A. M. WILLIAMS,
Secretary.

Hongkong, Feb. 22, 1918. 162

THE KOWLOON LAND AND BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the KOWLOON LAND AND BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Victoria Building, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, the 8th day of March, 1918, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon when the subjoined Resolution which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 20th day of February, 1918, will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution:—

"That the Articles of Association be altered in manner following:—

(*a*) That the word "two" be substituted for the word "three" in the definition of "The Board" in Article 2.
(*b*) That the word "two" be substituted for the word "three" in Article 72.
(*c*) That the word "one" be substituted for the word "two" in lines one and two of Article 76 and that the word "other" shall be substituted for the word "others" and the word "his" for the word "their" in line two of Article 76 and the word "member" be substituted for the word "members" in line three of Article 76.
(*d*) That the word "Director" be substituted for the word "Directors" in Article 77.
(*e*) That the word "Director" be substituted for the word "Directors" in line four of Article 79.
(*f*) That the word "signature" be substituted for the word "signatures" in lines 1, 2 and 4 of Article 89 and that the word "one" be substituted for the word "two" and the word "Director" for the word "Directors" in line one of Article 89."
(*g*) "That the words "hand of one of the Directors" be substituted for the words "hands of two of the Directors" in line 2 of Article 10."

Dated the 20th day of February, 1918.

By Order of the Board,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary to
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
General Agents for the Company.
[147

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

THE THIRTY-FOURTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at St. George's Buildings, Chater Road, Victoria, on SATURDAY, the 9th March, 1918, at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ending 31st December, 1917, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 5th March, 1918, until SATURDAY, the 9th March, 1918, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, Feb. 28, 1918. 188

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE THIRTY-SECOND YEARLY GENERAL MEETING OF THE MEMBERS of the HONGKONG CLUB, will be held in the CLUB HOUSE, on MONDAY, the 18th March, 1918, at 5.30 P.M.

By Order,
E. DES VOEUX,
Secretary.

Hongkong, Mar. 2, 1918. 201

NOTICE.

WE have authorized Mr. ALBERT EDWARD CRAPNELL to SIGN our firm name as from the 1st day of March, 1918.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, Mar. 1, 1918. 194

THE WAR.

(Continued from Page 5.)

SUNDAY'S TELEGRAMS.

JAPAN'S INTERVENTION IN SIBERIA.

HER TRUE PURPOSE.

TOKIO, March 1.

The Government is anxious to avoid anything likely to invite suspicion by the Powers concerning Japan's true purpose in coping with the new situation due to the collapse of Russia. It is believed that however urgently Japan may have to act it will be only after the fullest understanding with Great Britain, the United States and other Allies and after an assurance has been received from them that Japan will be allowed perfect freedom in safeguarding the interests of the Allies without fear of incurring suspicion. Some members of the Cabinet are reported to be in favour of action first in view of the gravity of the situation but the Premier is known to be more cautious. It is safe to surmise that the Government appreciates the necessity of guarding against any misunderstanding that Japan is profiting by the new situation solely to promote her own interests.

JAPANESE AMBASSADOR CONFERS WITH MR. BALFOUR.

LONDON, Mar. 1.

The Japanese Ambassador had a protracted conference with Mr. Balfour, yesterday.

PRESS COMMENT.

THE RIGHT TO ACT.

LONDON, Mar. 1.

The *Daily Chronicle's* diplomatic Correspondent, referring to the prospect of Japan's active intervention in the war, says:—"France has always favoured it and public opinion in England has preserved a more open attitude as if waiting a definite Government lead. Now events are moving so fast that the old reticences and hesitations seem out of place and it is difficult to conceive the Allies failing to give Japan the requisite invitation to act in quenching the fire which is imperilling her existence as an Empire. Moreover, by our treaty with Japan, she is the authorised custodian of law and order in the Far East. That is most important and gives her the right to act. America has her hands full on the Western Front and any attempt to divert men, munitions and tonnage from that great objective is to be condemned. Moreover any linking of America and Japan in this vast enterprise would be resented by Japanese opinion as a mark of distrust of her ability and disinterestedness. To give Japan a partner in an enterprise marked out for her by political and geographical destiny would be an error morally and politically."

JOINT ACTION ONLY CONTEMPLATED.

The *Daily News*, in an editorial comment, states:—"There is military ground for preventing material and the Siberian railways falling into the hands of the enemy, but any measures in that direction must be taken with the intention of conserving the interests of Russia. The statement from Washington that Japan has enquired of America and of the Entente with a view to the institution of joint military operations in Siberia, shows that Japan takes the correct view of American feeling which, like our own, is understood to be opposed to a Japanese landing, but this view had been somewhat modified by the intimation that joint action only is contemplated."

CHINESE WILL CO-OPERATE.

LONDON, March. 1.

The *Morning Post* Correspondent at Shanghai says the Chinese Press declares that four Chinese divisions will cooperate with the Japanese in Siberia.

TRUST JAPAN.

The *Daily Mail*, in the course of a statement purporting to represent the Japanese view, says:—"Japan is ready for the most adequate action to checkmate German aggression in the Far East. It is believed that Japan's Allies will realise the impracticability of their co-operation in an enterprise of incalculable possibilities, particularly as regards shipping and food. Trust Japan and encumber her with no arrangements which could hamper her in throwing her full force into the situation which is calling insistently for action. Before she can do anything she requires whole-hearted and enthusiastic Japanese opinion. That united sentiment could be produced only if the leaders were able to show the people that the Allies trusted Japan unanimously and unreservedly with the great mission."

JUST ONE AFTER DINNER
will prevent that uncomfortable heavy feeling and aid digestion. Two taken at bed-time dispel Constipation as gently as nature next morning.

PINKETTES

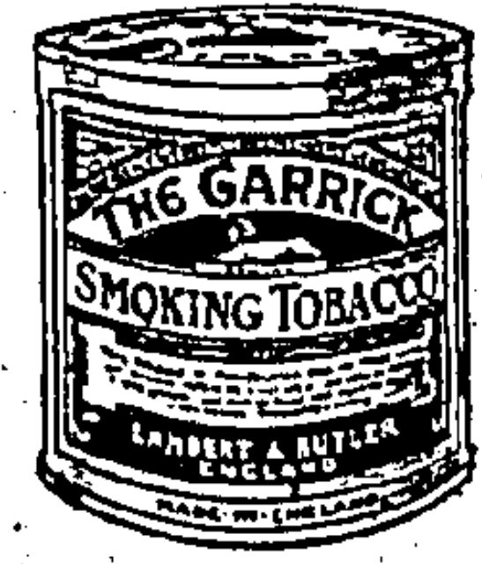
cure Biliousness, Sick Headaches Liverishness, clear the complexion and sweeten the breath. Of all chemists, or post free for 60 cents the phial, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

GARRICK CIGARETTES

HIGHEST GRADE CIGARETTES *and* TOBACCO

GARRICK CIGARETTES are always the same, always good, always satisfying.
¶ They possess a most pleasant flavour and are unquestionably the finest Virginia Cigarette manufactured.

¶ Smokers of GARRICK SMOKING MIXTURE are always sure of a cool and refreshing smoke.
¶ Acknowledged by the connoisseur to stand alone for purity and charm of flavour.



OBTAINABLE AT ALL LEADING TOBACCONISTS.

ALWAYS THE SAME,
ALWAYS AS GOOD
AND
ALWAYS ENJOYED
BY SMOKERS OF
VIRGINIA CIGARETTES

GARRICK
SMOKING
TOBACCO

A COOL AND REFRESHING SMOKE.

This advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

AMERICANS REPULSE ATTACK.

LONDON, Mar. 1.

Reuter's Correspondent with the American Army in France writing on February 28, says: The Germans yesterday morning attempted to raid the American trenches in the Chemins-des-Dames sector, but were repulsed by machine-guns and artillery with losses.

The Germans took a single prisoner.

There were no American casualties.

Of eight Americans gassed in the attack on Monday one is dead.

GERMAN AIR RAIDS ON VENICE.

APPARENT DESIRE TO DESTROY THE CITY.

LONDON, Mar. 1.

The Germans are apparently anxious to destroy Venice.

Thirty houses have been demolished and 60 other buildings have been damaged in last Tuesday's air raid, including a military hospital, charitable institutions and the churches of San Giovanni and San Crisostomo.

It was not the enemy's fault that the Doge's Palace, the Bridge of Sighs and St. Mark's Cathedral escaped, for bombs were dropped all round.

It is estimated that one-third of the houses have been ruined by the raids.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

GOVERNMENT REMOVAL FROM PETROGRAD POSTPONED.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 28.

The Bolshevik News Agency states that the projected removal of the Government from Petrograd has been temporarily abandoned in consequence of "our success in holding up the German offensive."

BRITISH AND FRENCH DIPLOMATS LEAVE PETROGRAD.

LONDON, Mar. 1.

An undated message from Petrograd says the French and British members of their Embassies have departed.

DEPARTURE NOT DUE TO GERMAN ADVANCE.

PARIS, Mar. 1.

The departure of the Allied diplomats from Petrograd is not attributed to the German advance, but to the expected intervention of Japan in Siberia. It is understood that the Allies are agreed on the principle of intervention and only the details require settlement.

KING OF RUMANIA'S ABDICATION DEMANDED.

AMSTERDAM, Mar. 1.

Berlin telegrams state that Count Czernin has demanded the King of Rumania to abdicate in favour of his brother, Prince William, or to take a referendum in Rumania regarding succession to the throne.

GERMAN BUSINESS AFTER THE WAR.

AMERICAN BUSINESSMEN'S WARNING.

WASHINGTON, Mar. 1.

A referendum of the Chambers of Commerce of the United States overwhelmingly favours a resolution warning German businessmen that an economic combination will be formed against them after the war unless the danger of excessive armaments is removed by making the German Government a responsible instrument controlled by the people.

THE SPANISH CABINET.

MADRID, Mar. 1.

Senor Alsucama's Cabinet remains with two minor changes.

HUNGRY WOLVES NEAR ROME.

ROME, Mar. 1.

Wolves driven from the Appenines by snow have appeared a few miles from Rome, killing sheep.

They are being hunted by shepherds and carabiniers who have killed many.

COUGHING INTO CONSUMPTION
"Only a Cough" but you stop it while it is ONLY a cough.

WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND

The finest preparation made for combating severe coughs. CURES any cough that is only a cough. Very palatable. OF ALL CHEMISTS.

Prices $1.25 and $2.25

"REGAL" RECORDS

6907	A Military Church Parade...	Band
	3rd Dragon Guards March...	"
6808	Elephants Marched Around, March	"
	Punchinello, March	"
6893	Australasian March	"
	Egyptian March	"
6934	The President March	"
	Aladdin March	"
7314	Cossack March	"
	Soldiers' Return March ...	"

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.
TEL. 1322.

METALS
of all kinds, especially for shipbuilding and engineering works. Largest and best assorted stock in the Colony.

SINGON & CO.
(ESTABLISHED A.D. 1880).
HING LUNG ST. PHONE 318

INTIMATIONS

G. FALCONER & CO., LTD.
WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS.
Hotel Mansions.

Agents for ADMIRALTY CHARTS
ROSS'S BINOCULARS and TELESCOPES,
KELVIN'S NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,
BENSON'S ENGLISH WATCHES,
ENGLISH SILVERWARE, direct from Manufacturers,
High Class English Jewellery.

KAIPING COAL
FOR ALL
INDUSTRIAL AND HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES
FOUNDRY AND SMELTING COKE
FIREBRICK AND FIRECLAY
FOR ALL INFORMATION APPLY TO
DODWELL & CO., LTD., QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, HONGKONG, OR
KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION.
TIENTSIN, NORTH CHINA.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK
A Great Factor in Food Economy.

Pure, full-cream milk enriched with all the nutritive extracts of selected malted barley and wheat in powder form. Every particle is wholesome nourishment, it keeps indefinitely, and there is absolutely no waste. The addition of hot or cold water instantly forms a delicious food beverage so highly nutritious and so easily digested that it advantageously replaces heavier items of diet which require more digestive effort, yet at the same time it supplies fuller nutritive value. It is therefore economical in all respects and suits all ages.

READY IN A MOMENT BY STIRRING BRISKLY IN HOT OR COLD WATER ONLY. NO COOKING REQUIRED.

Accept no substitute. There is nothing "just as good."

IN THREE SIZES, 1/6, 2/6, and 11/- (IN ENGLAND)
OF ALL CHEMISTS AND STORES.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO., SLOUGH, BUCKS.

PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

executed at the Offices of
THE "CHINA MAIL" LTD.,
5, *Wyndham Street.*

COMMERCIAL FORMS	ENTERTAINMENT PROGRAMMES
SHIPPING FORMS	WINE LISTS
CIRCULARS	MENUS
PAMPHLETS	INVITATION CARDS

BOOKBINDING.

THE HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LD.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG.
Codes Used: A1, A.B.C. Fifth Edition, Engineering First and Second Editions, Western Union, and Watkin's.
Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers, Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.
ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR.
Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained workmen under expert European supervision.
All classes of light steel work manufactured by the above process.
Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

HEAD OFFICE: KOWLOON
Telephone No. 63.

[illegible]

NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH ON KEEL BLOCKS	ENTRANCE BREADTH	DEPTH OF WATER ON SILL AT ORDINARY SPRING TIDES	RISE OF TIDE	
				SPRINGS	NEAPS
KOWLOON					
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon ...	[illegible]	[illegible] top [illegible] bottom	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Patent Slip, No. 1, Kowloon	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Patent Slip, No. 2, Kowloon	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
TAIKOKTSUI					
[illegible] Dock	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
ABERDEEN					
Hope Dock ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lamont Dock ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

TOWN OFFICE
QUEEN'S BUILDINGS
Telephone No. [illegible]

R. M. DYER, B.Sc., M.I.N.A., Kowloon Dock, Hongkong.
Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager.

Hughes & Hough

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT.

General Auctioneers
Share, Coal and General Produce
Brokers and Commission
Agents.

PROPRIETORS
"To-Kwa-Wan" Coal Storage.

Codes used
Bentley's
A. B. C. 4th & 5th Editions.
A 1 Telegraphic Code.

Telegraphic Address
"MERION" HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED), on

TUESDAY,

the 5th March, 1918, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vœux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,

TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, TWIN BEDSTEADS, CURTAINS, CARPETS, PICTURES, &c., AND LARGE ASSORTMENT OF USEFUL HOUSEHOLD GOODS,

As follows:—

Upholstered Suites, Arm-chairs and Chesterfield Sofas, Card Tables, &c., Bedroom Furniture, comprising Double and Single Brass and Brass-mounted Bedsteads, and Twin Bedsteads, Sideboards, Dinner Waggons, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, Tea and Occasional Tables, &c., Dinner Services, Crockery, Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Sets, &c., Bath Room Utensils, Roll-top Desks and Writing Tables, Sundry Electro-Plated Ware.

Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood and Teakwood Screen, Blackwood Furniture, including large 4-Fold Blackwood Screen with 5-Coloured Panels, Side Tables, &c., Engravings, Pictures, &c., &c., Tennis Poles and Net, Iron Safe, &c.

Also

Carpets, Brass Fenders, a few lots Fire Brasses, &c.

Two PIANOS.

And

One Small BILLARD TABLE with Balls.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue).

TERMS:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Feb. 20, 1918. 146

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED). on

WEDNESDAY,

the 6th March, 1918, at 11 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vœux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,

AN ASSORTMENT OF SILVER WARE, ELECTRO-PLATE CLOISONNE, IVORY AND SATSUMA ARTICLES, &c., &c., &c.

Consisting of:—

SILVER WARE:—Flower Bowls, Vases Bonbon Dishes, Dessert Knives Fish Servers, etc., etc.

ELECTRO-PLATED GOODS:—Tea Kettle, Ice Pail, Cheese Dish, Punch Bowl, Coffee Pot, etc., etc.

CLOISONNE, SATSUMA, IVORY, &c:—Carvings, Card Cases, Sweet Stands, Cigar Holder, etc., etc.

Also

Chafing Dish, Cake Dish, Electric Kettle, Travelling Clock, Brass Finger Bowls, Salad Bowl, etc., etc.

and including:—

1 HANDSOME ENGLISH SILVER TEA SERVICE in Case.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Feb. 23, 1918. 170

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

SATURDAY,

the 9th March, 1918, at 10.30 a.m., at The Kowloon Railway Station,

AN ASSORTMENT OF STORES,

As follows:—

Lamp Glasses, Filters, Carpenters Tools, 4 Sets of Mule Harness, Metallic Tapes, (various lengths), Iron Bolts and Nuts, Shutter Fastenings, Gauge Glasses, Sockets, Brass Cocks, Valves, &c., &c., Asbestos, India Rubber and Packings, a quantity of Plumbago, Cera Wax, Prussian Blue Pumice Stone, &c., &c., Electric Fittings and Sundries.

&c., &c., &c.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue).

On view Friday, 8th March.

Catalogues also obtained from the Station Master, Kowloon.

TERMS:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Feb. 23, 1918. 171

AUCTIONS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED), on

TUESDAY,

the 5th March, 1918, at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vœux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,

4 PERSIAN RUGS OF SUPERIOR QUALITY

Sizes 12 × 9

On view Now.

Terms:—as usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Feb. 21, 1918. 159

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED), on

TUESDAY,

the 5th March, 1918, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vœux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,

A CONSIGNMENT OF HOUSEHOLD LINENS, &c.,

Comprising:—

Single and Double Plain and Hem stitched Sheets, Pillow Cases, Bed Quilts, Table Cloths, Pure Linen Damask Serviettes, Bath Sheets, Bath Towels, Turkish Towels,

&c., &c., &c.

TERMS:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Feb. 20, 1918. 145

Ponies! Ponies! Ponies!

PUBLIC ROUP.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Roup on

WEDNESDAY,

the 6th March, 1918, at 3 p.m., at the Fountain, opposite the City Hall.

A LARGE NUMBER OF WELL-KNOWN **RACE PONIES.**

(Full Particulars from Catalogue).

TERMS:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Feb. 27, 1918. 185

G. R.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from H.M. VICTUALLING STORE OFFICER, on

THURSDAY,

the 7th March, 1918, at 11 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vœux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,

A QUANTITY OF STORES,

Comprising:—

Biscuits, Split Peas, Rasins, Marrowfat Peas and Beans, Oatmeal, Chocolate, etc.

TERMS:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Mar. 2, 1918. 202

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from the Liquidators of the Firm of Messrs. PENCHARD LOWTHER & Co., to sell by Public Auction, on

MONDAY,

the 25th March, 1918, commencing at at 11 a.m., at Ma-tau-kok, Kowloon City Road,

A QUANTITY OF SECOND-HAND CONTRACTORS' PLANT,

Two 15-ft. Invincible vertical double crank compound set condensing twin series direct acting centrifugal pumping engines (one left hand and one right hand) steam cylinders 9½in. by 21in. by 12in. stroke with the necessary fittings and suction and delivery pipes for a lift of about 90 feet.

Two Gates Rock and Ore Breakers (Allis Chalmers Co.) one No. 6 right angle style and one No. 3 right angle style with revolving screens, concaves liners and fittings.

One 20in. by 10in. Blake Crusher (Fraser & Chalmers) with manganese jaw plates.

Two Taylor's patent 1 yard Concrete Mixers with Steel Framing and fittings, various and spare gear.

One 6in. Double Cylinder Manchester Pump by Pearns 7in. and 12in cylinders, 14in. stroke with suction and delivery pipes about 90 ft.

One 16 H. P. double cyl. Robey Portable Engine with usual fittings and mountings.

One 8in. Belt-driven Centrifugal Pump with suction and delivery pipes about 78-80 ft.

Also

A quantity of Steel Wire Rope, Old Metal, &c.

On view from 10th March.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Feb. 21, 1918. 161

THE HAPPY VALLEY TRAGEDY.

PULPIT REFERENCES.

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.

At the morning service at St. John's Cathedral yesterday, the Rev. H. Copley Moyle, the Chaplain, prefaced his sermon with the following reference to the calamity:—I think you will agree that it is fitting that the first words spoken from the pulpit this morning should be words of very sincere sympathy with the Chinese community and all others who have suffered in the terrible catastrophe at the Race Course. Death is always a solemn thing, even when it comes to us in its most peaceful aspect. Death is the work of the devil. "God created man to be immortal and made him to be an image of his own eternity." Most of us seem to be more familiar with death since the war. Even when it comes to us in its most peaceful form it is a solemn thing, but when it comes as it did to those people how awful it is. We can hardly imagine a more terrible death. I think always that to be on a burning ship at sea must be one of the most terrible experiences possible. Those hundreds of people, bent on pleasure, full of the joy of life, and twenty minutes later burnt to death before the eyes of people ready to help. Those of us who have seen the distracted search for missing relatives must feel how terrible is the sudden grief that has stricken the Chinese community, and our hearts go out to them in sympathy. At least one member of this Cathedral congregation perished in the catastrophe."

The congregation stood while the organist (Mr. Denman Fuller) played the "Dead March" in Saul.

At the evening service the Bishop of Victoria referred to the calamity in the following terms:—

All the members of the Anglican Communion in this Diocese, both English and Chinese, sympathise most deeply with the members of our own and other Communions and religions who are now suffering bereavement and sorrow owing to the appalling calamity of last Tuesday. We reverently respect the memory of the dead, we realise the solidarity of our community and our common brotherhood amid diversity of race and nationality. We weep with those that weep. We trust the righteous God Whom we all try to serve to shew mercy to the dead, we pray him to extend comfort to the bereaved and to enable us all to be ready for Eternity whensoever He may call us. Almighty and everlasting God, the comfort of the sad, the strength of the sufferers, let the prayers of these that cry out of any tribulation come unto Thee; that all may rejoice to find that Thy mercy is present with them in their afflictions; through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

AT UNION CHURCH.

At Union Church yesterday the congregation, at the invitation of the Pastor, stood for a while in solemn silence just before the principal prayer, as a token of sympathy with those who are mourning for relatives and friends lost in the great calamity.

Preaching on the text "that I might by all means save some" (I Corinthians ix 22), the Rev. J. Kirk Maconachie said:—"To day, our annual special missionary Sunday, we meet under the shadow of calamity so recent that it cannot be overlooked, and so unutterably sad and shocking that it will be impossible ever to forget it. The year is but ten weeks old, yet it has already brought enough to make many years memorable in this place. There was the Gresson Street tragedy reminding us that we are living on the outskirts of an empire of anarchy, and that nothing but ceaseless vigilance keeps our quiet Colony from being involved in its confusion. There was the earthquake, far more dangerous than many imagined, for had the main shock lasted a few seconds longer, Hongkong would probably have fared as did Swatow, which is not far away, as earth tremors go. There is the mysterious epidemic which has appeared in our midst, truly a "pestilence walking in darkness," little understood and difficult to combat.

And then last Tuesday, the principal day of what is described as the chief annual social event, viz. the Races, in a moment as it were, "in the twinkling of an eye," unforeseen disaster came upon the scene of animation and enjoyment. Thousands were jeopardised, and despite every exertion precious lives were lost before the eyes of their helpless fellow creatures, and that in a manner so peculiarly distressing that we feel as if we could not bear to think about it. The worst of it, in a way, is that it was all so unnecessary. A wreck at sea, an explosion in a coal mine, even the disasters of war, seem less deplorable, and the reason is that these or the like of them are incurred in the course of work and duty. The catastrophe which overtakes a gala is unrelieved by these mitigations and is undoubtedly more horrifying on that account. It is not, of course, that people are to be censured for taking their recreations, but the mind cannot rid itself of the stark contrast between the bright gaiety of one moment and the grim tragedy of the next. Life seems to be lost for so little in such a case, and it is also a fact that the holiday spirit tends to a certain lack of care and precaution which has contributed to the sad result in many such cases—whether in this particular case or not we do not yet know.

The atmosphere of the race-course in particular is of a kind which accentuates in some respect the distress. I have no wish to magnify the point, but we may not overlook it. What that atmosphere is you know very well. It is known to all men and is the same all the world over; and it is not the atmosphere which any of you would select for your last breath before going hurriedly to meet your Maker.

In addition there is a sense at the back of the public mind that the propriety of holding race meetings at all in this terrible time of war is very much open to question. It was thought best to carry on as usual, and we can see the grounds for that decision, though reasonably regretting it. Few realised at the outset that the war would prove to be the protracted desperate business it has been, and I suppose we have been led on from one year to another in ways which would have been avoided had they been foreseen. We have drifted, it seems to me, into a false position in the matter, while intending no harm. I am afraid a bad impression will be given in those parts of the Empire which are really feeling the weight of war, an impression of heartlessness and indifference which does not really correspond to the actual state of our minds, but which certainly seems to be indicated by a good deal in our way of living. To see ourselves as others see us is to see our whole Colony from top to bottom of its social structure given over for a week to the excitements of the racecourse, business suspended, the very law-courts partly closed, nothing to be thought or done except what is thought or done in connection with this branch of amusement.

It is different to-day in what once was "merrie England," and if the sympathy our Colony receives is qualified by censure, we can scarcely wonder. An old and highly honoured resident writes me that the name of Hongkong will "stink in the nostrils of civilised humanity." I hope it is not so bad as that, but there you have a point of view, and more that one or two will take it.

But however that may be, there is one thing at any rate about it all which gives unqualified satisfaction, and it is the readiness and eagerness to help which were manifested on every hand the moment the unexpected danger burst upon the scene. As to that there is but one testimony, and it is good to hear. Willing helpers of every kind and every nationality threw themselves at once and unsparingly into the work of rescue, difficult, dangerous, and in a sense disappointing as it could not but be.

One says *disappointing*: in spite of the utmost that could be done, hundreds proved to be beyond all aid. The toil, the efforts, the risks, could not save all, only a certain number. Not a few were themselves injured in the work. All were exhausted, some sacrificed their own lives endeavouring to save others, some had to be kept back by force from doing so.

The story in yesterday's press ought never to be forgotten, of those six Indian youths, themselves just escaped with injuries, who rushed straight back into the flames on hearing the cries of two imprisoned women, and were last seen also vainly endeavouring to rescue them. We are proud to have such young men as these as fellow subjects, and we hope the honour which their memory receives will be some consolation to their stricken families.

But there are many who had extreme satisfaction of successful effort in "saving some" in that dreadful hour and I am quite sure they would tell you there is no satisfaction to compare with it. The man or woman who has really saved a fellow creature's life is a different man or woman from that day, and a better. It is something worth living for, worth any exertion, any risk, any sacrifice. Who had a thought of anything, when facing the flames and the falling timber that day, but just the one instant, immediate business of helping the helpless, snatching from danger the man, the woman, the infant who was in danger and could be reached, without consideration of who they were, or of what race, circumstances or condition? When bare life is at stake all those distinctions vanish. Any man who is a man will do his utmost for any other man just for our common humanity's sake, without a moment's thought whether he be rich or poor, white or black, good character or bad. It is enough that he is human and our instinct forbids us to offer criticism even if a life, which is apparently better and more valuable than his own, is risked to save him. The happiest men or women in Hongkong to-day are those who by some means in that hour of confusion and peril were able to "save some." If there were any who held back from the work, if there were any who saved themselves at the cost of others, the memory will be to them one of insupportable horror. But those who answered the call, who did not think of their own skins or spare their own feelings, those who faced the horror or the danger and did their best, can at any rate look back with a sense of duty done, which will be a strength to them for the rest of their days.

AT THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL.

An impressive service took place at the Roman Catholic Cathedral this morning at 8 o'clock when a Requiem was held for the repose of the souls of the victims in the recent catastrophe. The cathedral was draped in black and above the canopy of the catafalque was suspended a circle from which long black streamers were carried to adjacent pillars. Seats were reserved on the gospel side for the families of the deceased, seats in the chancel for the Consuls, and on the right hand side for officers including Police staffs. A large number of members of the Police Reserves had marched from the Central Station to the Cathedral, preceded by the Band and special seats were reserved for them. The Rev. Father de Maria officiated. The Bishop was also present, and the Rev. Father Spada addressed a few words of sympathy and comfort to the sorrowing relatives. The Orchestra Philharmonica played Chopin's Funeral March as the priests wended their way in solemn procession to the catafalque. At the base of the catafalque were wreaths from Mrs. L. F. V. Ribeiro and family, Messrs. Connell Bros., Mr. A. Balean, M. G. E. Towns, the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank and the Portuguese staff of the Bank.

Amongst those present were the Portuguese Consul, the A.D.C. to H.E. the Governor of Macao, the Consul for Mexico, and the following officers of the Police Reserve:—Mr. Franks, D.S.P., Chief Inspector Leo, Almada e Castro, Chief Inspector J. M. Wong, Inspectors A. Silva Netto, C. M. Alves, M. Figueiredo, Fothergill, A. C. Botelho. The French and Italian Convents were also largely represented.

The Rev. Father Spada's address to the congregation was as follows:—

Right Rev. Bishop, Rev. Fathers and dearly beloved brethren,—We are here this morning to offer the Holy Sacrifice and our prayers for the repose of the souls of the unhappy victims of last Tuesday's terrible catastrophe which has no parallel in the history of the Colony. This is an act not only of sympathy to soothe the sorrow of the relatives of the deceased but also a duty to pray God that in His infinite mercy He may forgive the victims their trespasses and give them eternal rest. Death is a penalty which every child of Adam must pay to nature. "It is appointed unto man once to die." This sentence was passed by the Lord upon all flesh. Our entrance into this world is hailed with joy and gladness; our departure hence is attended by sorrow and gloom. Yet the latter is so truly an adjunct of the former that it may be said of the child for whose birth friends rejoice and the mother no longer remembers her travail that the only heritage it must inevitably claim and cannot renounce is death. Although bound by this inexorable law we are prone to look upon death as a calamity or an affliction to which in the order of nature we find it difficult to be reconciled. In the light of faith, however, we come to regard death as a testimony of the resurrection of Jesus Christ our Saviour, and the gate of eternal union with Him in the kingdom of His Father. But it is always a painful thought to suddenly appear in the presence of God without being properly prepared. But we hope that the poor victims in their abiding faith, realised at that terrible moment their state, and that they had recommended their souls to God, and by accepting death from His hands had received mercy and grace according to the words of Our Lord: "Blessed are the merciful for they shall obtain mercy." Let us therefore generously practise works of mercy with the intention of offering up our suffrages on their behalf. Let us remember that no soul is admitted into the heavenly mansion without having paid the full measure of the temporal debt due to the sins committed through the frailty of fallen nature. Let us therefore frequently pray God to pardon any offence that may stand in the way of their entrance into the Choir of Angels and Saints. And now let us pray; "Give them, O God, eternal rest, and let perpetual light shine upon them."

The Man Who Gets There

Is the man who has blood—real rich red blood and plenty of it—in his body.

WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND

makes blood—lots of it—life giving, brain nourishing, strength replenishing blood.

OF ALL CHEMISTS

PRICES $1.25 and $2.25.

A FAMILY NECESSITY.

EVERY family should be provided with Chamberlain's Pain Balm at all times. Sprains may be cured in much less time when promptly treated. Lame back, lame shoulder, pains in the side and chest and rheumatic pains are some of the diseases for which it is especially valuable. Try this liniment and become acquainted with its qualities and you will never wish to be without it. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

YOUR FIRST DEFENCE.

Pure blood is the body's first line of defence against disease. Healthy blood contains small amounts of anti-toxins that neutralise the poison of invading germs or destroy the germs themselves. That is why so many people exposed to disease do not contract it. Those whose blood is weak and therefore lacking in defensive power are most liable to infection. Everybody knows that healthy, red-blooded people are less liable to attacks of cold and influenza than are pale, bloodless people.

To build up the blood there is one remedy that has been a household word for a generation, Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people. These pills tone up the entire system, make the blood rich and red, strengthen the nerves, increase the appetite, put colour in the cheeks and lips, and drive away that unnatural tired feeling. Exercise in moderation, good, wholesome food and fresh air will do the rest.

So begin a course of Dr. Williams' pink pills without delay. You can obtain a supply from any dealer, or direct from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai, 1 bottle $1.50, six for $8, post free.

Two things YOU can do.

1. Sickness means savings lost; so keep well and strong by taking Dr. Williams' pink pills. They will help you to save, and to earn your living without loss or interruption.

2. Put all your savings into War Bonds; for in that way you help to win the war and at the same time your savings increase in value. To-day is the best day to do both.

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE.

MR. ALBERT EDWARD CRAPNELL having RESIGNED his position with our Firm, the Power of Attorney granted in his favour is this day withdrawn.

MOXON & TAYLOR.

Hongkong, Mar. 1, 1918. 193

NATIONAL LOAN OF THE THIRD YEAR OF THE REPUBLIC (1914).

SUBSCRIBERS to the above Loan are hereby notified that REDEMPTION OF THE BONDS drawn on 20th February last will begin on 1st March, 1918.

Payments in cash or its equivalent will be made at the Bank of China and Bank of Communications or any of the Branches of the above Banks and also at the Shanghai Office of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

Any bond of which the following are the two terminal numbers, namely: 08, 14, 23, 35, 47, 51, 53, 67, 77, 86, 00, is a drawn bond.

F. A. AGLEN,
Inspector General of Customs.

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THE HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

PURCHASERS OF PARI-MUTUEL TICKETS on the fifth Race, Second Day, for Cash Sweeps, Places and Winners, also Cash Sweep Ticket Holders, of following Races can obtain a refund on production of their tickets at the Offices of the HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB, on the Ground Floor of the HONGKONG CLUB ANNEXE CHATER ROAD, between the hours of 3.30 P.M. on MONDAY, the 4th March, 1918, until 29th March (Saturdays and Sundays excepted).

HOLDERS OF UNPAID WINNING TICKETS (Cash Sweeps, Places and Winners) will also be paid at the same place and between the same hours as stated above on production of their tickets.

LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS,
Accountants to the
HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

Hongkong, Mar. 1, 1918. 192

HONGKONG HOTEL.

RACE WEEK.

THE DANCES ADVERTISED for the Week are CANCELLED in view of the sad catastrophe at Happy Valley.

J. H. TAGGART,
Manager.

Hongkong, Feb. 27, 1918. 182

G. R.

TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

THE INSTITUTE will RE-OPEN on MONDAY, the 4th March.

Students should attend at Queen's College at 6 P.M. on that date, for enrolment.

Hongkong, March 2, 1918. 210

WANTED.

AN ELECTRICAL or MARINE ENGINEER is required as a Shift Engineer at the Generating Station of the HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD., Wanchai.

Apply in writing accompanied by details of experience and copies of testimonials to.—

THE MANAGER,
HONGKONG ELECTRIC Co., LTD.,
St. George's Buildings.

Hongkong, Feb. 20, 1918. 152

KING EDWARD HOTEL

Central Location

ALL Electric Trams Pass Entrance, Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting, European Baths and Sanitary Fittings, Hot and Cold Water System throughout.

Best of Food and Service.

TELEPHONE 373
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS
"VICTORIA."

J. WITCHELL,
Manager.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

SAUSAGES.
SAUSAGES.

A Variety to suit all Tastes.

OXFORD SAUSAGE
CAMBRIDGE „
PORK „
BEEF „
LIVER „
POLONY, HEAD CHEESE.
BLACK PUDDING.
WHITE „
&c., &c., &c.

88

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSION,
15, Morrison Hill Road

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. LI HUN FAN, a Chinese graduate versed in literature, has been a teacher to European officials and Merchants in this Colony for ten years. He has a good method of training Europeans to pass in the Chinese examination, and is possessed of a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher. He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin and Hakka. Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write c/o "China Mail" Office or [illegible] Wellington Street, first floor.

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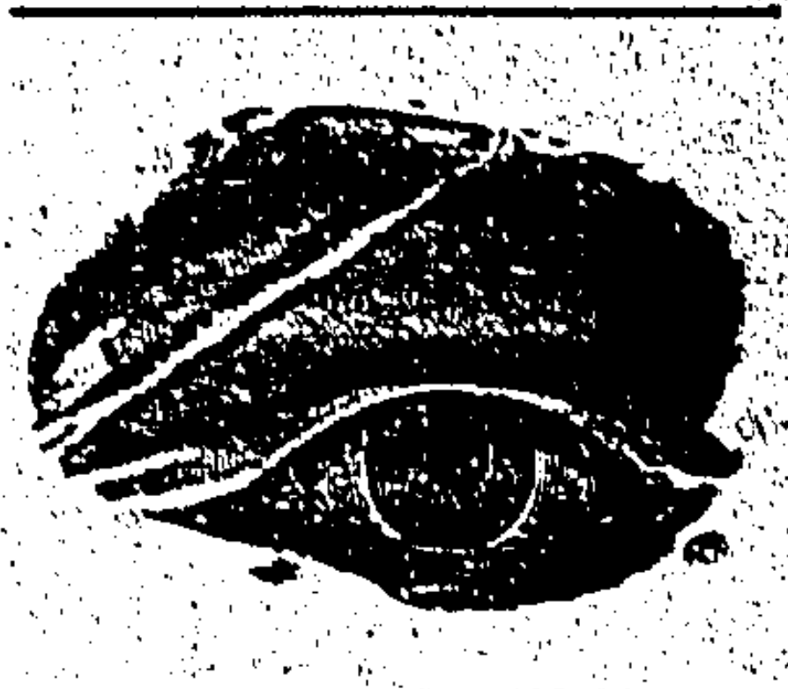
INTIMATIONS



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SHOULD NOT BE NEGLECTED

At the first symptom of eye strain you should consult us. We test eyes scientifically and fit glasses to individual requirements.

CLARK & Co.
SCIENTIFIC OPTICIANS
2A BLDGS. CHATER RD.
HONGKONG

HONGKONG & MANILA.

MITSUBISHI GOSHI KWAISHA
(Mitsubishi Co.)
COAL DEPARTMENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF

TAKASHIMA, OCHI MUTABA, KISHIDAKE, YOSHINOTANI, HOJO, NAMAZUTA, SAYO KANADA, SHINNEW, KAMIYAMADA, BIBAI & OYUBARI COLLIERIES.

AGENT FOR SAKITO COAL.

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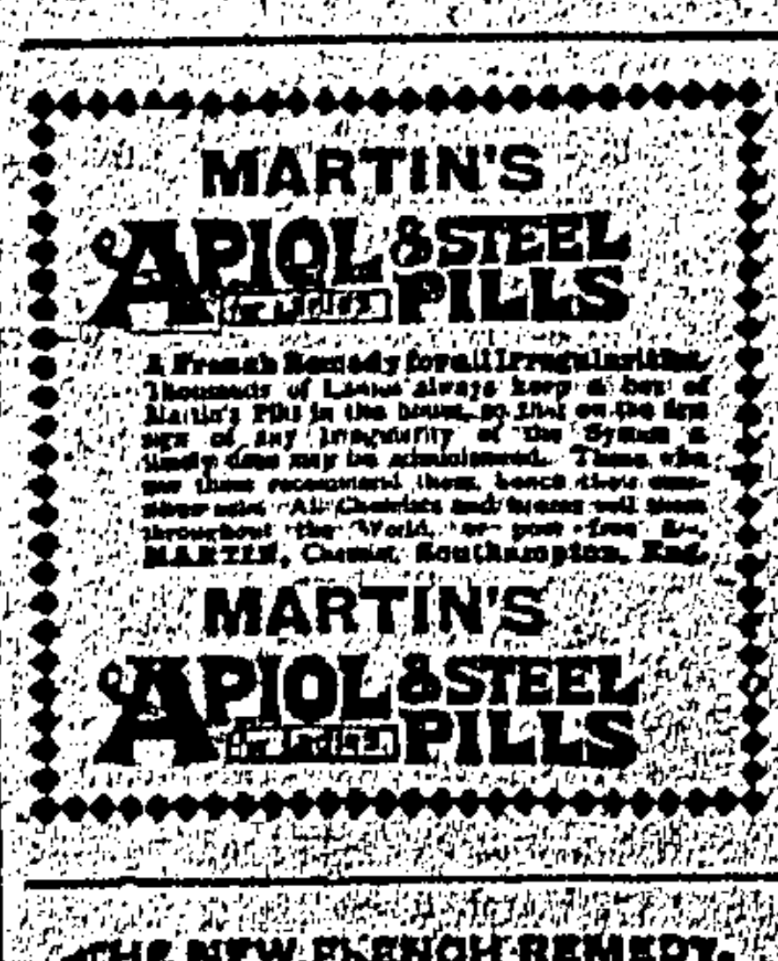

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Gives immediate relief in all cases of
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Price: 50 cents and $1.00 per Bottle.

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To-day's Advertisements

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

HAPPY VALLEY COURSE.

THROUGH the Courtesy of the STEWARDS of the JOCKEY CLUB the Golf Club will be HOUSED TEMPORARILY in the Jockey Club Stand, Racecourse.

The Ladies Room situated in the Grand Stand has also been lent for the use of Lady Golfers.

Caddies will not be allowed in the Race Club enclosure but will use their Quarters alongside the old Club House.

To prevent any abuse of the hospitality of the Stewards of the Jockey club, Members must strictly observe the special conditions concerning the regulating of Caddies and other matters which will be posted on the Club Notice Board.

The Jockey Club Room will be open for Golf Club Members on Wednesday next, the 6th inst.

By Order of the Committee,
JOHN BENTLEY,
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, Mar. 4, 1918. 206

PUBLIC AUCTION

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),
on
WEDNESDAY,
the 6th March, 1918, at 12 o'clock Noon, at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, DES VOEUX ROAD, Corner of Ice House Street,

The CLOTHING, PERSONAL EFFECTS, &c., &c., &c. belonging to the Estate of the late Captain R. FERGUSON, including—One Sextant, One Telescope, One pair Binoculars, and Automatic Revolver, with Cartridges.

On view NOW.

Terms:—as usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Mar. 4, 1918. 204

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Company's Steamship, "IYO MARU," having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the HONGKONG & KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN COMPANY'S GODOWNS at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before NOON, TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 11th March, 1918, will be subject to rent.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee's and the Co.'s representatives at an appointed hour on TUESDAY and FRIDAY. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Agents.
Hongkong, Mar. 4, 1918. 205

THE CALENDAR.

MEMO. FOR TO-DAY.

9.15.—Harmston's Circus at Causeway Bay.

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

2.30 p.m.—Auction of Teakwood and Blackwood Furniture &c. at Messrs. Hughes & Hough's
2.30 p.m.—Auction of Household Linens at Hughes & Hough's.
4 p.m.—Annual General Meeting of Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce.

GENERAL MEMORANDA.

WEDNESDAY, Mar. 6:—
11 a.m.—Auction of Silver Ware Electro-plate, &c. at Hughes and Hough's.
4 p.m.—Annual General Meeting of the Association of Exporters and Dealers of Hongkong.
FRIDAY, March 8:—
11 a.m.—Extraordinary General Meeting of the Kowloon Land & Building Co., Ltd.
SATURDAY, March 9:—
11.30 a.m.—Meeting of Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Ltd.
FRIDAY, March 29:—
Good Friday.
SUNDAY, March 31:—
Easter Sunday.

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, MONDAY, MAR. 4, 1918.

THE LATE SIR HENRY BLAKE.

THE kindly message of sympathy which His Majesty the KING has sent to Lady BLAKE on the occasion of the death of her husband will be read with special interest in this Colony where Sir HENRY BLAKE served as Governor for five years leaving in 1903 to take over the Governorship of Ceylon with every manifestation of appreciation here, especially by the Chinese, of the work he accomplished here. It is true his intercourse with the Chinese was more intimate than the community had been accustomed on the part of his predecessors in office, and while every credit was given for the purity of the motives that prompted his policy it is the simple truth to say that a very large section of the European community was alienated by the policy His Excellency pursued. But we think that at this distance from the period of his administration it will be more generally admitted that his policy was marked by greater foresight than at the time was credited to him. H. E. Sir HENRY MAY at the Special Meeting of the Executive and Legislative Councils last week, when moving a resolution of condolence with the widow and family of the late Sir HENRY BLAKE, took occasion to say that his name will always be held in grateful memory by the Chinese community for the close co-operation he established between the Government, the European community and the Chinese community in dealing with the plague, which we may add constituted the gravest problem that arose during Sir HENRY BLAKE's administration. The Chinese community, indeed, thought so highly of his administration that they petitioned the Secretary of State to appoint Sir HENRY for a further term of service. The five years of Sir HENRY BLAKE's administration were like the fat years of biblical history. Local industries prospered, the Colony expanded (the New Territories were added during his régime), the revenues increased, as also did the volume of trade and the tonnage visiting the port. His Excellency laid no claim to credit for the growth of the Colony's importance and material prosperity, though it is not too much to think that the policy which won the goodwill of the Chinese population to the extent it did must have materially assisted that development. Sir HENRY BLAKE took advantage of that wave of prosperity to initiate many important public works apart from the schemes of sanitary reform arising out of the appearance of plague, from which reforms the Colony benefits to-day, and he laid the foundations for the extension of the educational facilities of the Colony. One of his last official acts in the Colony was to lay the foundation stone of the Law Courts. Sir HENRY BLAKE, who started life as a cadet in the Irish Constabulary, and subsequently became a resident magistrate, started his career in the Colonial Service as Governor of the Bahamas, 1884-1887, and he subsequently held the Governorships of Newfoundland, Jamaica, Hongkong and Ceylon. Since his retirement from the public service in 1907 his name has been frequently before the public as a contributor to the leading magazines on important public questions and the *Times* Correspondence columns during the past few years bear further testimony to his keen interest in questions of imperial concern. It will be seen that His Majesty The KING regarded Sir HENRY BLAKE as an old friend of many years standing, and the sympathy which His Majesty has expressed to LADY BLAKE in her sorrow will be appreciated by the many residents in this Colony who hold him in their remembrance with feelings of the highest regard.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The Harbour Master at Canton has given notice that the fog bell on Collinson Reach barrier is discontinued till further notice.

We learn that 715 lbs. of rubber, 15 tons of coconut oil and 154 bales of hemp were damaged or destroyed by the fire which occurred on the *Komogata Maru* on Saturday last.

Sir Charles Eliot, K.C.M.G., has kindly consented to give a lecture on Pekin, its Palaces and Temples, illustrated by lantern slides. The Lecture will take place at the Helena May Institute on Friday, March 22nd, at 9.15 p.m. All are cordially invited to attend.

The attention of members of the Royal Hongkong Golf Club is drawn to another column announcing the arrangements made with the Jockey Club for the use of temporary club premises. We are asked to state that rickshaws or other vehicles are not to be taken within the enclosure of the Racecourse and that dogs also must be left outside.

A number of Lepchas (from Sikkim in the Himalayas) were noticed lounging about in Des Vœux Road this morning, spitting and sitting about on the pavement. These people are dirty in the extreme both in their habits and clothing and we would suggest that in view of the efforts being made to reduce the risk of the spread of the celebro spinal epidemic, the authorities would do well to keep these ragamuffins away from the frequented portions of the City.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

Subject to Final Audit the Directors will at the forthcoming General Meeting recommend payment to Shareholders of a final Divendend of $2.50, per share and a bonus of $7.00, per share for the year ending 31st, December 1917.

To transfer to Reserve Account $400,000.00.

To depreciate Buildings and Plant by $175,264.42.

To pay a bonus to the Staff of $73,000.00.

And to carry forward about $380,000.00.

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS.

Harmston's Circus at Causeway Bay has naturally suffered during the past week from the gloom cast over the community by the deplorable catastrophe at the Race Course, but the attractions provided by the Circus are beginning to again draw good houses. To-night the first grand change of programme is announced with new acts, and a matinee is announced for Wednesday.

A RECRUITING FRAUD.

In the Mixed Court at Shanghai, Lieut. J. E. Hall, on behalf of H.M. Government, prosecuted two Chinese blacksmiths for fraud. Lieut. Hall, who is in charge of the recruiting bureau for skilled labourers, informed the Court, that when labourers were engaged it was the custom to take their finger prints in order to avoid fraud. Last Saturday a batch of labourers were shipped away, and in the course of the examination of the finger prints it was ascertained that one of the men had been sent as a substitute for another who had passed the necessary examination as to fitness and to whom an advance of $20 had been made. The man who should have gone away was arrested in the city and admitted having sent his cousin as a substitute. Each of the accused was sentenced to two years imprisonment.

RACE COURSE TRAGEDY.

ENQUIRY OPENS.

STATEMENT BY THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

The formal opening of the enquiry into the circumstances of the Race Course tragedy was proceeded with to-day, at noon, before Mr. J. R. Wood, the Coroner.

There were present in Court the Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp, the Attorney-General; the Captain Superintendent of Police, the Hon. Mr. C. McI. Messer; Mr. A. E. Wright, of the Buildings Ordinance Office, accompanied by Mr. Sara; Mr. F. Sutton, of the P.W.D.; Mr. G. H. Wakeman, the Crown Solicitor, and Mr. M. K. Lo, representing some of the families of the deceased.

The jury selected were:—Mr. A. H. Barlow (foreman), Mr. W. C. Jack and Mr. J. H. Wallace.

Mr. J. R. Wood opened the proceedings by stating that he had invited the Attorney-General to make a statement which he would now do.

The Attorney-General said: Your Worship and Gentlemen of the Jury, the Crown Solicitor is to appear to assist your Worship and the jury, as far as he can, in the conduct of the enquiry. I am glad to learn that some of the families who are affected by the disaster will also be represented here, and Mr. M. K. Lo is attending to represent some of them. I am appearing for the Government, and, if your Worship will allow me to address you, I propose to make a short statement and then not to attend any further. Technically and formally, your Worship and Gentlemen of the Jury, you are here to enquire into the cause of the death of a man named Ma Kan Shi, of 15, Jervois Street, who lost his life in the disaster which resulted in the death of over 500 people. The enquiry is therefore one of exceptional importance and probably no Magistrate or Coroner in Hongkong has ever before had to enquire into a disaster of such magnitude. That brings me to the first point that I wish to make, and it is that the Government considers this enquiry of the very greatest importance and urgency and I would ask your Worship and Gentlemen of the Jury to devote as much time, continuously, to this enquiry as you can spare from your other duties, in order that the enquiry may be concluded as early as possible. The second point I want to make is that the Government is anxious that the enquiry should be as full and exhaustive as possible. The Government Departments may come in for criticism, their conduct, at any rate, will be examined, and the Government wish that this criticism may be full and searching and as independent as it can possibly be made. The Government welcomes that criticism and the advice of the jury regarding the measures that ought to be adopted for the future. The Government is anxious also to learn the lessons which this disaster may have for them and for the Colony generally. The very importance of the enquiry makes it necessary that full enquiry should be made beforehand by the Government and that the evidence should be carefully examined and systematised before the enquiry is substantially opened before your Worship; it is, therefore, impossible for the Crown Solicitor to put before your Worship any evidence this morning and I would ask if your Worship will fix an early day this week for the formal opening. In the meantime perhaps I might be allowed to suggest certain heads around which the enquiry might turn. It may be that in the course of the enquiry some of these heads may be found to be unnecessary; at any rate, these are the heads on which the Crown Solicitor is at present making these enquiries and which may possibly help to clear one's mind if the matter is dealt with in some sort of system. The heads may be grouped into two classes. One, the cause of the collapse; and in that class will fall the question relating to construction of the matsheds and the passing of the matsheds by the Public Works Department; the question of the suitably of the matsheds for ordinary purposes; the question of the capacity of the sheds standing any undue strain caused by a sudden panic; the question of whether there is any evidence of such a panic before the collapse and the question of any evidence of any cause which may have led to such panic. It may also be necessary to enquire into the stories which have been circulated in the Colony with regard to the action of supposed robbers. I cannot say, for the moment, whether there is anything at all in these stories, but it may be advisable to enquire into them, if, for no other purpose than to show they are not based on any real foundation. The second class may be called the contributory causes of the disaster. It may turn on the question of fire. Under the sub-heads are the questions of the authorisation of cooking arrangements and the provisions, if any, for such cooking arrangements; the question—a most important question—of precautions against fire; the question of the adequacy of the water supply; the question of the measures that were taken at the outbreak of the fire, and, I would suggest, although perhaps it does not come directly within the duties of your Worship and the jury, the question of measures which should be taken in similar cases for the future; I am thinking chiefly of the question of Chinese matshed theatres. These are the heads under which the enquiries of the Government are at present being directed, and these enquiries are not yet sufficiently advanced to enable the Crown Solicitor to proceed to-day, but he will make a suggestion to your Worship for the next hearing. I have nothing further to say except to express, on behalf of the Government, the very great sympathy felt by the Government and the whole community, with the relatives and friends of those persons who lost their lives in this disaster in such very depressing circumstances.

Mr. Wood: I am obliged to you, Mr. Attorney-General, for the statement you have made.

In reply to Mr. Wood, Mr. Wakeman, the Crown Solicitor, said he would be ready to proceed next Thursday.

Mr. Lo then handed his Worship a list of the names of those whom he represented.

His Worship then discussed with the jury the question of the hours of sitting and it was finally decided that the sitting should commence on Thursday next at 11 o'clock a.m.

The Magistrate and the jurymen then proceeded by motor car to visit the scene of the disaster, for inspection.

CORRESPONDENCE.

"THAT OUT OF EVIL GOOD MAY COME."

[*To the Editor of the* "CHINA MAIL."]

SIR,—I hope it is not too late to appeal to holders, as well as prospective purchasers, of lottery tickets for such of the Races as were abandoned in consequence of the recent terrible disaster in Hongkong, to contribute the price of those tickets, whether refunded or as yet unpaid, to the War Charities Fund. The money was intended for speculative investment in any event and I am sure that the return on the suggested investment, in the majority of cases at all events, will be more satisfying to the donors than it would have been if there had been no occasion to make this appeal. These contributions will go some way towards making good the shortage in the contribution which would otherwise have been forthcoming from the funds of the Race Club.

I am, etc.,
E. G. L.
Amoy, 1st March 1918.

ONE-HAND MAN'S SKILL.

REPAIRING DELICATE APPARATUS IN A LABORATORY.

Lord Charnwood, at the Royal Society of Arts, related that in the physics laboratory at Eton was a former gunsmith, who had lost his right hand. He did ordinary repairs to delicate electrical and other apparatus, and with his hook and his left hand could tie knots in a fine silk thread.

He also mentioned a Beckshire farm labourer, at Roehampton, who had lost his right arm, and was now instructor in poultry keeping. They would not easily find a more efficient farm hand.

Major Mitchell, Director of Technical Training for Discharged Soldiers, announced that the trade unions in the shipbuilding, engineering, and aircraft industries had decided to receive into membership men trained at the various institutions and workshops.

Major Tudor Craig showed a walking-stick made by a one-armed discharged soldier from the wing of an enemy aeroplane brought down in Britain.

BEST MEDICINE MADE.

A better medicine cannot be made than Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It relieves the lungs, opens the secretions, aids expectoration and assists nature in restoring the system to a healthy condition. Besides, it contains no opiates and is perfectly safe to take. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

THE GRESSON STREET AFFRAY.

CHINESE CHARGED WITH MURDER OF POLICE OFFICERS.

Before Mr. J. R. Wood, this afternoon Ng Ning alias Kwang Kwong was charged with the murder of a European Inspector of Police, a Sergeant and a Chinese Constable, committed on January 3, at No. 6 Gresson Street.

The accused in his sworn statement said he know nothing about the matter.

Mr. Leo Longenetto appearing on behalf of the Crown, said the facts of the terrible affair at Gresson Street were so fresh in His Worship's mind that it was not necessary for him to go into the details, which resulted in the death of two of our most popular police officers—Inspector O'Sullivan, and Sergeant Clarke. His Worship would remember that certain desperadoes held up the police at 6 Gresson Street, and held the house against all the police that came, with the result that several lives were lost and many people were wounded. Prio to this it was known, of course, that Inspector O'Sullivan and Sergeant Clarke had gone to the house to execute a search warrant and were killed. Mr. Longinotto said he proposed calling the evidence of the Doctors who performed the post mortem examinations, and certain witnesses for the purpose of identification.

Dr. Macfarlane, the officer in charge of the Victoria Mortuary, and Dr. Woodman of the Government Civil Hospital then gave evidence of examining the wounds on the deceased police officers.

The accused said he had no question to ask of Dr. Macfarlane or Dr. Woodman.

Sergeant Cotton, in reply to Mr Longinotto, deposed that he was present at the Victoria Mortuary on January 23 and identified the body of Sergeant Clarke in the presence of Dr. Macfarlane. On Jan., 22, he identified the body of Inspector O'Sullivan in the presence of Dr Woodman.

Hau Hung, the principal Chinese detective, gave evidence of identifying the body of Kong Sung, a Chinese constable, in the presence of Dr. Woodman.

Plans of No. 6 Gresson Street were then submitted to his Worship.

The Chinese Constable who shot the Accused and afterwards took him to No. 2 Station, then stated that on January, 22, he left the Central Station about 10.45 a.m. with Inspector O'Sullivan, Sergeant Clarke and nine Chinese constables. He was instructed, before starting, to take handcuffs and carry a revolver, which he he did. Three other Chinese constables also carried revolvers. He did not see whether the European officers carried revolvers. The party went to Des Vœux Road and boarded a tram car. They all got off the car at Gresson Street and went to the first floor of No. 6. Witness and another Chinese constable went up the stairs first and the European officers followed, and they entered the back portion of the house. Witness guarded a door in the back part of the house. That was at about eleven o'clock in the morning. The two European officers and four Chinese constables went to the back cubicle. He heard one of the constables ask: "Where do you come from?" and a voice replied "From Swatow". He heard one of the Chinese constables ask for the handcuffs and he (witness) handed him the handcuffs. He then heard Inspector O'Sullivan say in a low tone "Put on your coat" and the sound of moving boxes, and then Inspector O'Sullivan shouted "Do not move." Then he heard the sound of four or five reports of firearms. Witness rushed down the stairs into the street. He tried to draw his revolver as he rushed down stairs.

After hearing further evidence the case was adjourned.

JUDGING BY RESULTS.

Jinks—Have you ever seen a chicken with four legs?

Binks—I've never actually seen one, but that must be the variety that is scratching up my garden.

A LIFE SAVER.

IT is safe to say that Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy has saved the lives of more people and relieved more suffering than any other remedy in existence. It is known all over the civilized world for its speedy cures of cramps in the stomach, diarrhoea and all intestinal pains. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

FULL COURT OF APPEAL.

A QUESTION OF JURISDICTION.

In the Supreme Court, this morning, before a Full Court, Sir William Rees Davies, K.C., Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Gomperts, the Pusine Judge, G. Martini, of Manila, appealed against a decision by the Chief Justice.

The Chun Lung firm served G. Martini originally for damages for alleged breach of contract for 3,000 cases of tin plates, which defendant failed to deliver. Plaintiff applied at the same time for leave to issue a concurrent writ for service out of the jurisdiction (defendant being in Manila) on the defendant and for leave to serve the writ of summons in the action the said concurrent writ of summons on George Blair of No. 2 Connaught Road Central, agent of the defendant. Leave was granted to plaintiff, whereupon the defendant sued to set aside the writ on the ground that the Court has no jurisdiction as the defendant is an Italian subject, resident in Manila.

This summons was heard by the Chief Justice in Chambers and the summons was dismissed.

The defendant, (Martini) then appealed.

Mr. C. G. Alabaster, instructed by Mr. C. E. H. Beavis, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, appeared for the appellant, and Mr. Eldon Potter, instructed by Mr. R. F. Mattingly, of Messrs. Deacon Looker, Deacon and Harston for the respondents.

Legal argument of Counsel was then heard, after which the hearing was adjourned.

TRAFFIC ON THE UPPER RIVER STOPPED.

FUSILADING STILL CONTINUES.

The "Central China Post" (Hankow) says:—

Messrs. Butterfield and Swire and Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co. have by the advice of the British naval authorities discontinued pro tem. the running of boats to Ichang. The *Kiaw* and her escort the *Snipe* were heavily fusiladed on the way up last trip, and as the Southerners have now placed guns in position commanding the river at Chengling the naval men consider it would be foolish to persist in running the gauntlet, so both these vessels remain at Ichang and there are no more British boats going up. The Japanese are still running, as the *Tahaug* left on schedule as usual on Saturday morning. They have to keep up their runs or otherwise their subsidy is endangered, and perhaps the authorities of the Island Empire have no objection to seeing a cannon shot put through one of their boats—it would give them an opportunity to talk to some purpose.

Peking appears to have lost all control. It was no longer ago than the first of this month when in response to the protest made by the British and American Ministers against the attacks on British and American vessels in the Yangtsze River, the Chinese Government apologized in a Presidential Mandate and promised the future protection of the life and property of foreigners. Further, in addition to the order that foreigners be accorded strict protection, it directed that the losses sustained by them be indemnified. This was the result of the joint protest by the American and the British Ministers to the Chinese Foreign Office demanding indemnity for the losses inflicted by the Chinese on vessels in the Yangtsze River. The losses for which indemnification was demanded were: British, 7 steamers and 4 warships damaged, one ship which went aground, one commander killed, and one passenger wounded; American: the gunboat *Monocacy* attacked, one killed and one wounded.

When will this situation be ended it is impossible to say. Although enormous forces have been directed towards this centre within the last few weeks, there is no sign of any intention to use them for the purpose of restoring normal conditions, and there is as little appearance of any conclusion being arrived at by means of peace talk. The dispute is like the lump of mud which a boy got in his mouth during a game. He said: "I won't swaller it and I won't spit it out; I'll keep it till the policeman comes." But the policeman shows no signs of coming.

BACK FROM THE FRONT.

WHAT MEN WILL EXPECT AFTER THE WAR.

Men would return from the Front feeling that after their great sacrifices they could not be satisfied with a country that was not substantially better than before they went, said Dr. Addison at a luncheon of the City Tradesmen's Association recently.

These men would insist on having a fair house to live in, and a fair opportunity in life, and a fair opportunity of making the best use of the possibilities of their native land, and of being trained and educated. That was essential to our trade prosperity. One of the first things they must look at as traders was the necessity for organisation if they were to produce to their full capacity after the war. If they did not secure a satisfactory understanding between Capital and Labour they would not move except slowly and with many troubles.

There would be shortages of certain commodities after the war. Some things would have to be attended to earlier than others to get our national industry into working order. They would have to look after our cotton trade before they looked after grand pianos.

TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

THE OPERATIONS OF THE RAIDER.

A FIGHT WITH THE HITACHI-MARU.

COPENHAGEN, Mar. 4.

German officers from the *Igotzmendi* state that the *Turritella*, seized in February 1917, was the first victim of the raider *Wolf*. The steamer was sunk on February 27th in the Arabian Gulf. The *Jumna* was blown up on March 3rd. The British steamer *Wandsworth* was sunk on March 11th, also in the Arabian Gulf. The *Wolf* then sailed into the Pacific and sank the *Beluga* between Australia and the Kermandec islands. The American schooner *Encore*, loaded with petrol, from which the *Wolf's* seaplane replenished her store was sunk between Bismarck Islands and New Guinea on July 16th. Afterwards the *Matunga*, from which great quantities of food were taken, was then seized. The raider then sailed for Ceylon, laying mines, particularly near Colombo. Here the *Hitachi-maru* with a very valuable cargo of rubber and copper was captured after a short fight, in which twelve of her crew were killed.

GREAT WAR BONDS CAMPAIGN.

NOVEL SCHEMES.

LONDON, Mar. 3.

A great War Bonds campaign styled "The Business Men's Week" will be opened to-morrow and it is hoped to raise at least £100,000,000.

There will be many novel schemes for appealing to the public, especially in London, which is anxious to eclipse previous records.

In the provincial cities challenges and counter-challenges have been exchanged with the various boroughs in London and the provinces.

As an instance Cambridge has challenged Oxford to subscribe to most.

RUMANIA AND PEACE.

AMSTERDAM, Mar. 3.

A message from Berlin states that a semi-official report from Bukharest says that Rumania has adopted the basis for negotiations as proposed by the Quadruplice and will send representatives to discuss the conclusion of peace.

A message from Vienna states that an official report from Bukharest says that negotiations with Rumania are progressing favourably.

JAPAN AND THE GERMAN COLONIES.

SYDNEY, Feb. 26.

The Japanese Consul-General, speaking at a lecture, said that Japan, like Australia and New Zealand, strongly desired that the former German colonies shall not be restored to Germany as, if they were, peace in the Pacific would not be regarded as secure.

"DOING GERMAN WORK."

HOME SECRETARY'S INDICTMENT OF PACIFISTS.

Sir George Cave, replying in Parliament recently to various criticisms of the new regulations as to the publication of pamphlets, said the pacifist leaflets with which he had to deal were those of persons who wanted peace through surrender, and who, in order to get peace, were willing to do their best to hamper the raising of our Army, to persuade young men not to serve, to interfere with the manufacture of munitions required by our Army, and were willing to bring the country to the position in which Russia was to-day.

Fellowships and societies had grown up for the purpose of pushing this kind of propaganda, the same kind of leaders came up again and again in the different societies, and the kind of leaflets the Government were anxious to deal with was perfectly reckless in language. They exaggerated the number of casualties, multiplied the dead and wounded by tens and hundreds, and sometimes even by thousands. They put in every case the German view of the origin of the war and the position of things to-day.

These pamphlets were doing German work, and he thought the powers under the regulations in Clause 270, as amended, were not greater than ought to be given in such a war as this.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

ALSACE-LORRAINE ANNEXATION ANNIVERSARY.

SENSATIONAL DISCLOSURES.

PARIS, March 2.

The anniversary of the protest by the Alsace-Lorraine Assembly against German annexation was celebrated throughout France.

M. Pichon, speaking at Sorbonne in the presence of M. Poincaré, M. Clemenceau and a crowd of distinguished persons, revealed secret German documents, namely a letter of Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg of July 31, 1914 to the Ambassador in Paris instructing him to ask France to remain neutral in the event of war with Russia and if France consented then it must as a guarantee hand over the fortresses of Toul and Verdun which would be restored on the conclusion of war with Russia.

This is described as the most sensational diplomatic revelation of the war, showing the hollowness of Germany's plea that she was compelled to take up arms in self-defence.

VON BETHMANN-HOLLWEG'S INFAMY.

PARIS, March 2.

M. Viviani, at an interview, showed that he never gave the German Ambassador an opportunity to make Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg's offer. When the German Ambassador mentioned the danger of war with Russia and asked what would be France's attitude, M. Viviani replied that France would be actuated by her own interests. The German Ambassador then left.

The entire Press dwells bitterly upon the infamy of Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg's proposal.

The *Figaro* discloses that it was only a few days ago that experts deciphered the document owing to the German cipher having in the meanwhile been changed.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

RAIDING AND ARTILLERY ACTIVITY.

PORTUGUESE TROOPS CAPTURE PRISONERS.

LONDON, March 1.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—

The Portuguese captured some prisoners in patrol encounters.

There was hostile artillery firing between Ribecourt and the Scarpe.

We captured during February 312 prisoners and 20 machine-guns.

Our airmen bombed dumps southward of Lille and railway sidings at Courtrai and Deynze.

One of our machines is missing.

Our night-fliers, between hailstorms, dropped four tons of bombs on an aerodrome between Tournai and Mons and on billets at Douai.

All our machines returned.

SUCCESSFUL COUNTER-ATTACKS BY PORTUGUESE.

LONDON, March 2.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—

The Norfolks successfully raided southward of Armentiere.

Our patrols in the neighbourhood of Arleux-en-Gohelle brought in prisoners.

The enemy attempted night rights at several points. Two raiding parties entered our lines in the St. Quentin sector. A few of our troops are missing. A few of the enemy reaching our trenches in a third raid in the neighbourhood of Hergicourt were all killed or captured.

After a heavy bombardment this morning on a wide front northward of Neuve Chapelle, a strong party attacked and entered the Portuguese trenches.

An immediate counter-attack ejected the enemy, completely restoring the situation.

We repulsed other raids in the neighbourhood of the Ypres-Comines canal and southward of Houthulst Forest.

GREAT ENEMY RAIDING ACTIVITY.

LONDON, March 3.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—

Enemy raiders showed great activity last night all along the British Front.

In addition to six raids reported this morning the enemy made two other attempts eastward of the Polygon Wood. We drove off both, securing prisoners.

In the enemy's raid on the Portuguese front, which was delivered in considerable strength on a 3,000 yard front, he succeeded in entering the foremost trenches and secured several prisoners.

The Portuguese, counter-attacking immediately, completely drove out the enemy.

We repulsed the enemy in other raids; in certain cases after sharp fighting, securing a number of prisoners and inflicting considerable losses.

Our aeroplanes dropped over 200 bombs on various targets, and fired many machine-gun rounds.

We brought down four enemy machines.

One of our machines is missing.

WINTRY WEATHER AGAIN.

LONDON, March 2.

Correspondents at British Headquarters describe the weather as again wintry, bad for aerial visibility and not favouring large offensive action.

RAIDS REPULSED BY AMERICAN TROOPS.

LONDON, Mar. 2.

Reuter's Correspondent with the American Army in France, telegraphing on March 1, reports a vigorous German raid in the Toul sector, in the early morning by 250 Prussians, after a heavy artillery bombardment. The enemy reached the American lines and were repulsed after heavy hand-to hand fighting, leaving twelve dead and three prisoners in our trenches, beside many bodies hanging on the wire and lying in front of it.

The Americans lost a few killed, wounded and missing.

The Germans also raided the American training trenches in the Chemin des-Dames sector and were repulsed, leaving four prisoners who said that this was the beginning of a series of large scale raids on the Western front.

ENEMY AGGRESSIVE ON FRENCH FRONT.

POWERFUL ENEMY RAIDS REPULSED.

LONDON, March. 1.

A French communiqué states:—

Two enemy columns last night attacked east of Chavignon, but were thrown back with heavy losses, after violent hand-to-hand fighting.

Another attempt east of Corbeny was equally unsuccessful.

There was lively mutual artillery firing between Ailette and the Aisne and in the sector of Rheims, where a civil hospital was set on fire and systematically bombarded during the fire.

The enemy bombarded our first lines in Champagne at night-time, notably in the mountainous region of Suippe and in the direction of Butte-du-Mesnil, west of which an enemy attack was driven back, except at one point.

Simultaneously, a powerful enemy raid east of Suippe was completely defeated.

There was considerable artillery firing in Woevre.

One of our crews carried out a photographic reconnaissance as far as Marineburg, 80 kilometres behind the lines.

LONDON, Mar. 2.

A French communiqué states:—

There was intense artillery fighting at many points from Chemin-des-Dames to the Meuse.

We repulsed enemy raid south-east and south of Juvincourt.

The enemy was aggressively active, notably northwest and southeast of Rheims. He attempted this afternoon to *debouche* against a salient at Neufchatel, but our precise fire disorganised the attack, and our subsequent counter-attack drove out elements which had succeeded in gaining a footing in the advanced posts. Simultaneously he attacked La Pompelle, but our fire drove him back. He violently reattacked making repeated efforts to reach the fort of La Pompelle. Isolated elements succeeded in gaining a footing in the northern portion of a small work west of the fort. The enemy at the same time abortively attacked east and south of La Bertonnerie.

ATTACKS IN CHAMPAGNE REPULSED.

In Champagne the enemy attacked at two points, but unsuccessfully.

In the direction of Mont Cornilett an attack was carried out on a front of 800 metres, but the enemy found our trenches had been previously evacuated under instruction. The enemy was immediately driven out by our energetic counter-attack, and the positions were entirely re-established.

Our fire broke down the other attack east of Teton.

In the course of these actions we inflicted serious losses, and we captured some prisoners.

There was a violent bombardment at night-time south-west of Butte-du-Mesnil and fairly strong artillery firing on the left of the Meuse.

Enemy raids in Lorraine and the Vosges were repulsed.

INTENSE ARTILLERY DUEL NEAR RHEIMS.

LONDON, March 2.

A French communiqué states:—

There was an intense artillery duel in the region north and north-west of Rheims and in Champagne, in the region of the heights.

Southwest of Butte-du-Mesnil, the enemy, after being driven out by counter-attacks from some points at which he had penetrated this morning, was again assaulted by French forces. After several unsuccessful attempts with heavy losses, the enemy regained a footing in part of the positions we captured on February 15th.

The enemy violently bombarded our first line on the front at Beaumont and Chaumewood, and also at Sucheprey, where a big raid was repulsed at two points last night.

In to-day's attacks the American troops contacted with special raiding troops.

The Americans everywhere held their lines intact and inflicted appreciable losses, capturing prisoners.

FRENCH RE-ESTABLISH LINES.

LONDON, March 2.

A French communiqué states:—

In the region of Rheims and Champagne the enemy artillery has been very feeble.

The French since this morning have completely re-established their lines at Pompille. The attack against the place on the March 1st was effected by two battalions.

There was lively cannonading on the right of the Meuse, at Hill 344, and north of Bezonvaux.

THE ITALIAN FRONT.

POLA BOMBED.

LONDON, March 1.

An Italian communiqué states:—

A squadron of seaplanes flew over Pola on the night of February 27th and dropped two tons of explosives on the arsenal and other military works, causing large fires.

The squadron returned undamaged, despite strong anti-aircraft gunfire.

THE OPERATIONS IN AFRICA.

ENEMY REARGUARD DISPERSED.

LONDON, March. 1.

An official message from East Africa says:—

Columns from Lake Nyasa dispersed the enemy rearguard south-eastward of Mtarika.

Our column from Port Amelia has occupied Meza.

ENEMY ADVANCE IN RUSSIA.

TROOPS REACH THE DNIEPER.

LONDON, March 1.

A German official despatch states:—

Advancing eastwards along the northern frontier of Ukraine we have reached the Dniepar.

We encountered near Rjetschiza a strongly fortified bridge-head defended by the enemy. We stormed and captured the town and railway station and took a few hundred prisoners.

We seized at Mosyr, six armoured boats, 36 motor-boats and six hospital boats.

We have reached the Kieff-Shmerinks railway near Fastoff and Kasatin and hastened to assist the Polish Legionaries engaged against superior numbers south-west-ward of Staro and Konstantinoff. The enemy was defeated.

"The Austro-Hungarians in reponse to an Ukranian appeal have entered Ukraine on wide sectors northward of Pruth.

AUSTRIANS ENTER PODOLIEN.

LONDON, March 2.

An Austrian official message says:—

We entered Podolien and reached the line Nowosielica-Chotin-Kameniec-Podolski.

So far, 10,000 Russians have laid down their arms.

AUSTRIAN EXCUSE FOR ADVANCE ON UKRAINE.

AMSTERDAM, March 1.

A telegram from Vienna, apparently official, seeks to justify the Austrian advance on Ukraine under the plea that the Rada requested assistance against the Bolsheviks who threaten the main line to Odessa, thus impeding the food supply, as the Danube route from the Black Sea is still barred.

EXPLOSION AT PSKOFF DECIMATES GERMAN BATTALION.

AMSTERDAM, March 1.

The *Kelnische Volkszeitung* states that during the capture of Pskoff, a German battalion sustained heavy casualties owing to an explosion caused by the Russians.

RUSSIAN GOVERNOR SEEKS AUSTRIAN ASSISTANCE AGAINST RED GUARDS.

ZURICH, March 1.

A message has been received from Vienna alleging that an appeal has been received from the Governor of Podolia by the invading Austro-Hungarian troops, to assist him against the Red Guards.

AUSTRIAN PRISONERS RETURNING VIA GALICIA.

AMSTERDAM, March 1.

Austrian prisoners from Russia are returning across the East Galicia Front at the rate of 5,000 daily. They are being drafted to garrisons and corps after a brief quarantine.

BRESTLITOVSK NEGOTIATIONS PROBABLY TERMINATED.

LONDON, March 2.

A Russian message says that M. Lenin has received a message from the Brestlitovsk delegation requesting a train with an escort.

M. Lenin comments that this probably means that the Germans have broken off negotiations. "We must," he says, "be ready for an immediate German advance on Petrograd. On all Fronts the people must rise and strengthen the defence measures."

HOSTILITIES TO CEASE ONLY WHEN PEACE IS SIGNED.

LONDON, March 1.

A Russian official message says:—

The Peace Delegation at Brestlitovsk reports that the Central Powers, replying to a request for the cessation of hostilities, declared that they will cease only when the peace treaty is signed.

Three days are allowed for negotiations, commencing to-day.

LONG SIEGE OF PETROGRAD ANTICIPATED.

PETROGRAD, March 2.

The Defence Committee at Petrograd has issued an appeal to the workers of Russia and asks the corn-growing governments to send wheat and foodstuffs to the capital, which will probably have to endure the horrors of a long siege.

The Committee denies that the Government is leaving Petrograd.

AMERICAN DIPLOMATS LEAVE PETROGRAD.

WASHINGTON, March 2.

It is officially announced that the members of the United States Embassy and Consulate left Petrograd for Vologda on February 27.

THE RUMANIAN PEACE.

RESISTANCE OF TERRITORIAL DEMANDS.

AMSTERDAM, March 1.

The *Rheinisch Westfaelische* states that negotiations with Rumania are most difficult owing to the resistance to territorial demands, although economic concessions are not opposed.

OPERATIONS TO FOLLOW EXPIRY OF ULTIMATUM.

AMSTERDAM, March 2.

The *Koelnische Volkszeitung* declares, on reliable authority, that upon the expiry of the ultimatum to Rumania the operations planned against Rumania will proceed.

BALTIC FLEET TO FIGHT FINNISH WHITE GUARDS.

PETROGRAD, Mar. 2.

A meeting of the Committees of the Baltic fleet has decided to get the fleet ready for action to fight the Finnish White Guards.

THE TWO DOMINANT QUESTIONS.

JAPANESE INTERVENTION AND THE GERMAN OFFENSIVE.

LONDON, March 2.

The question of Japanese action in Siberia divides attention to-day with the German attacks on the French north of the Aisne and in Champagne extending altogether for 120 miles.

These operations are regarded as the prelude to the German offensive which may be expected any day; and the fact they are carried out chiefly at night suggests that they are intended to mask bigger preparations in the German rear. It is not unlikely that Champagne will be chosen for the German attempt to reach Paris because the enemy would thus be able to reinforce his flanks against a British attack from the coast or a French attack through Alsace.

JAPAN'S PROPOSED INTERVENTION.

THE QUESTION OF AMERICAN PARTICIPATION.

WASHINGTON, March 2.

Japan's proposed action in Siberia dominates official circles.

President Wilson is concentrating his attention on the question of American participation in view of saving the Vladivostock supplies and of preventing the advancing Germans from occupying the trans Siberian railway.

Lord Reading conferred with Mr. Lansing and afterwards with President Wilson.

GENERAL FOCH'S ADVICE.

LONDON, Feb. 27.

Interviewed by the New York *Lift* General Foch urged that America, without relaxing her efforts in the West, should give attention to the Orient. America and Japan should meet Germany in Siberia. America and Japan must furnish military and economic resistance to German penetration both in war time and after the war and steps to this end should be taken immediately.

IRKUTSK THE OBJECTIVE.

LONDON, March 2.

The *Daily Chronicle* diplomatic Correspondent suggests Irkutsk as the Japanese objective.

The paper says that local action in Russian Manchuria is inadequate in the situation.

CHINESE APPREHENSION OVER SIBERIAN SITUATION.

PEKING, Mar. 2.

A message from Shanghai indicates that the situation in Siberia is causing apprehension and unrest in China.

The Central Government is preparing to reinforce the Chinese troops.

A meeting of the Chino-Russian railway authorities at Peking decided to maintain the working of the railway.

The Bolsheviks are arming Austro-German prisoners to oppose Cossack forces forming in Manchuria.

THE "IGOTZMENDI."

FAR EASTERN PASSENGERS.

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 26.

The *Igotzmendi's* passengers include Mr. Dickinson, a lawyer, and Mrs. Dickinson of Singapore, Professor Frederick Proyers of Bangkok and Alexander Cross, a Customs officer, of Shanghai.

SMALL ENEMY WARSHIPS STRIKE MINES.

THE HAGUE, March 2.

Small enemy naval craft struck mines off Vrieland.

During the German efforts to save the crews a boat capsized in the surf, but survivors were landed.

The *Handelsblad* reports that gunfiring was heard on the coast of Vrieland, but there are no details.

CANADIAN SOLDIERS' VOTE.

LARGE GOVERNMENT MAJORITY.

OTTAWA, March 2.

The final returns of the Home and Overseas soldiers' vote give the Government a majority of 68.

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GERMAN EFFORTS TO FOMENT REVOLUTION IN INDIA.

TRIAL OF CONSPIRATORS AT NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.

A telegram from San Francisco states that counsel for the prosecution in the trial of the 31 alleged Indian conspirators, contended that connection had been established between a well-known Indian writer and high officials of the German Government in a conspiracy to foment revolution in India.

During the proceedings, certain documents which were officially communicated were introduced by agreement. They implicate Herr Zimmermann, Count Bernstorff and Count Luxburg. Besides the Indian writer in question, some leading Japanese statesmen are mentioned. The whole affair is somewhat confusing and in certain respects the statements seem almost incredible.

The documents include an unsigned letter addressed "R. Sachse, Rotterdam" dated January 21, 1916, saying: "Doctor Chakravarty will return to the United States to form a new American Committee which will include Ramchandra and himself. He has agreed to send an agent to the West Indies where there are 100,000 Indians, and also to British Guinea, Java and Sumatra and to conduct secret propaganda in America."

Both Chakravarty and Ramchandra are defendants in the present case.

Another letter produced signed by Count Bernstorff and addressed "Olifiers, Amsterdam" notified him that 50,000 copies of "Why Indians are revolting against British rule" were available.

The identification of Olifiers has not been established.

A telegram from Herr Zimmermann to Count Bernstorff sent through Count Luxburg dated January 4th, 1917, referred to the actions of a secret Japanese agent, financed by Germany. The message is headed "Very Secret." It said, "A Japanese, Hadj Makao, is on his way to America with important information for the Indian Committee. He is to deal exclusively with Charavarty. I advise giving Nakao $50,000 for the execution of his plan in America and Eastern Asia. Please keep the Imperial Minister at Peking and the Consulate at Shanghai advised of your actions."

A letter dated November 21st, 1917, addressed to "Oliver, Amsterdam" said: "We are awaiting definite instructions as to the work at Trinidad Damcam [*sic*]. Wu Ting Fu is now made Foreign Minister. He was always sympathetic to our cause, but the influence of Sun Yat Sen still persists in opposing us in that direction."

DUTCH SEIZURE OF A MACHINE-GUN.

MR BALFOUR'S VIEW.

LONDON, March 2.

In correspondence between the Foreign Office and the Dutch Government regarding the Dutch internment of a seaplane's machine-gun and parts of warships salved in the North Sea, Mr. Balfour compares the removal of a machine-gun from a seaplane to a "misappropriation of goods and liable to criminal proceedings."

He reiterates the request for the return of the articles.

GENERAL SMUTS.

AN IMPORTANT MISSION.

LONDON, March 2.

The *Daily Chronicle* states that General Smuts has arrived in London from an important mission abroad.

LATER.

Reuter's Agency is informed that General Smuts has been on a 14 days' mission.

SAVED BY SKILFUL BRITISH SEAMANSHIP.

AMSTERDAM, March 2.

A British tug towing the Swedish barque *Maorilands* from Rotterdam to England was attacked by six German seaplanes.

The most skilful seamanship by the master of the tug saved the barque, both returning to the Hook of Holland bespattered with bullets.

KAISER CONVOKES CROWN COUNCIL.

LONDON, March 2.

The Kaiser has convoked a Crown Council of all the German reigning families, at Main Headquarters.

THE SOCIALIST WAR AIMS.

GERMAN PRESS COMMENT.

AMSTERDAM, March 1.

The *Vorwaerts*, commenting on the Inter-Allied Socialist war aims, declares that their practicability is the ruling consideration, because there is no volume of German opinion ready to concede anything disadvantageous to Germany and any Government willing to make concessions relative to Alsace-Lorraine or Posen would fall immediately. The Central Powers would ridicule any peace conference proposal that the Czechs, Slovacs and South Slavs replace Austria-Hungary by a free league of Danubian States. The demand to an undefeated State that it shall fundamentally reconstruct itself is Utopian.

(Continued on Page 8.)

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MANILA	*YUENSANG*	FRIDAY,	Mar. 15, at 3 p.m.

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TENYO MARU	22,000	9th April.
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Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	* Iyo Maru,	12,500 tons TUES.	5th Mar. 11 a.m.
	* Kitano Maru,	16,000 tons FRI.	15th Mar. 11 a.m.
Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	* Nikko Maru,	8,000 tons SAT.	16th Mar. 11 a.m.
	* Aki Maru,	12,500 tons SAT.	20th Apr. 11 a.m
Shanghai, Moji & Kobe	§ Penang Maru,	8,000 tons WED.	6th Mar.

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FOR DATES OF SAILING APPLY AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICE.

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* Kashima Maru,	SATURDAY,	23rd March 11 a.m.

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THE Homeward Mail Steamer carrying His Majesty's Mails will be despatched from this port as usual taking Passengers and Cargo for the above ports. Passengers' accommodation in the connecting vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuable Cargo for Italy France and London (under arrangement will be conveyed in this steamer proceeding via Bombay and there transhipped to the oncarrying steamer for Marseilles and London.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 3 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, sailing dates etc. apply to

E. V. D. PARR, *Superintendent*

Hongkong, Nov. 23, 1917. 2318

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

FROM SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS, SAN FRANCISCO AND JAPAN PORTS.

THE Steamship "ANYO MARU,"

The above-named Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery cargo from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered on SUNDAY, March 3rd, at 5 P.M. will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense, and delivery must then be taken from the Company's Godown.

Storage charges will be assessed on all Cargo remaining undelivered on March 7th, at 5 P.M.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

No Claim will be recognised after the Goods have left the Steamer or Godown.

All chafed and damaged Cargo will be landed into the Company's Godowns, where, they will be examined on the 10th March, at 10 A.M.

No Claim will be recognised if filed after the 17th March, 1918.

T. DAIGO, *Manager.*

Hongkong, Mar. 1, 1918. 196

THE EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM U.S.A., JAPAN AND SHANGHAI.

THE Motorship "PERU,"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by 7th instant, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined at 10 a.m. 6th inst.

Claims against the Steamer must be presented in writing within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

THORSEN & CO., *Agents.*

Hongkong, Mar. 1, 1918. 197

THE WATERHOUSE STEAMSHIP LINES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SEATTLE.

THE Steamship "LUISE NIELSEN,"

having arrived from the above port, Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 4th March, at 5 p.m., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, on 4th March, at 10 A.M.

Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ld., *Agents.*

Hongkong, Feb. 25, 1918. 177

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SHANGHAI, KOBE AND MOJI.

THE Steamship "GREGORY APCAR,"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 8th instant, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd., *Agents.*

Hongkong, Mar. 2, 1918.

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NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freights, Handbooks, Dates of Sailings etc., apply to.

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Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners option. Subject to change without notice.

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THE NEW UTOPIA.

THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH.

[BY JUDGE PARRY.]

The original Utopians define virtue as "living according to nature, and think that we are made by God for that end." They account health the chief pleasure that belongs to the body. They used to say that a "wise man desires rather to avoid diseases than to take physic; and to be freed from pain rather than to find ease by remedies." The New Utopians will have to base their health reconstruction on these ideas, and for that purpose will have to scrap many of the old methods of dealing with disease. The first step to be taken is well understood. There must be a Minister of Health. The various powers relating to public health in the hands of Health Insurance, Poor Law, Sanitary, Education, and other authorities must be grouped together in one new department—the Ministry of Health.

Fifty years ago our governors and rulers were perfectly happy in their minds about the duty of the State towards the sick poor. Doubtless they did not dispute that it was a Christian ideal "to heal all manner of sickness and all manner of disease," but they waited patiently for the business to be brought about by miracles, and were sufficiently pious not to make any sustained effort to interfere with the matter themselves.

To this end any relief of the sick poor was rendered as grudgingly as could be. The State ideal was the negative of the Christian ideal. Medical relief was only to be provided for such persons "as could properly be deemed paupers," and the Poor-law Commission of 1840 laid down the principle that the rules and practice relating to the treatment of the sick poor should be drafted with a view to "withdraw from the labouring classes, the administrators of relief, and the medical officers all motives for applying for or administering medical relief unless where the circumstances render it absolutely necessary."

THE BURDEN OF THE PAST.

So thoroughly was this advice acted upon that in 1868 in Mr. Farnall's Report on Metropolitan Workhouses you may read of sick wards badly constructed, imperfectly ventilated, and frequently insanitary, insufficient and evil-smelling beds, unclean utensils, a want of the common necessaries of health, combs, brushes, towels, etc., bad food badly cooked, starved and ill-paid doctors and incapable nurses. It is true that we have struggled out of this Slough of Despond, but we wallowed in it long enough, and are still bedaubed with the dirt of it, and shall make but little headway on our pilgrimage until we rid ourselves altogether of the Burden of the Past and make a fresh start for the Wicket Gate."

For the Burden of the Past is without doubt the Poor-law, and within the Wicket Gate that opens on the New Utopia we are to find a Minister of Health, with an efficient National Medical Service. We owe to the Prime Minister, with his sound instinct on social reform and unexampled power of getting something done in spite of overwhelming opposition, our system of Health Insurance, which in time may be used as the foundation for a real National Health Service. As Dr. Benjamin Moore points out in his fascinating book, "The Dawn of the Health Age," "We possess sufficient knowledge of medical science to enable us to save at least 300,000 lives every year," and in his view it could be done, not only without costing the nation money, but with the result that the accounts of the transaction would show a credit balance.

Mere Health Insurance will not achieve this. The way it is to be done is, by adopting an offensive against disease instead of waiting until we are attacked and then, as in war, often too late, spending huge sums on defensive measures.

FIGHTING DISEASES.

Already we have school clinics, health visitors, tuberculosis officers, and are beginning to recognise that it is unwise to wait until we are attacked by disease before we make any efforts to prevent its spreading, but in the New Utopia we must greatly enlarge our responsibilities, and have a National Medical Service with powers to seek out disease and combat it in its earliest stages.

In my childhood you did not go to a dentist until you had very severe toothache, and you did not say much about toothaches unless they were very bad, because you did not like having your teeth pulled out—even if you got a shilling afterwards. Nowadays most middle-class people have the sense to take their children at least once a year to have their teeth inspected, and children do not suffer from toothache.

What we find to be true about teeth is probably true about livers and hearts and other organs of the body. In the New Utopia, instead of waiting until we are down with disease, and then rushing round to a doctor for a bottle of medicine, we shall recognise that the real use of a doctor is to be a preventive officer, and we shall pay him an annual fee, not so much to cure us when we are ill as to come round and examine us from time to time and see whether any repairs want doing.

A real National Health Service will not be effective without a system of National Hospitals, equipped and staffed at least as well as the best modern voluntary hospital. In saying this one ought, perhaps, to add that the country owes a great debt to the older hospitals, and that no interference should be permitted with their endowments or management. In order to establish Universities in Manchester, Leeds and Birmingham it was not necessary to disestablish Oxford and Cambridge. In the same way St. Bartholomew's and the Manchester Royal Infirmary and many other hospitals may well be left untouched, as examples to emulate.

At present the Poor-law hospital is understaffed and the buildings are many of them out of date. Dr. Benjamin Moore contrasts an actual voluntary hospital of 300 beds with an actual Poor-law hospital of 1,000 beds in the same district. The former has a staff of 21 visiting expert surgeons and physicians and 10 resident medical officers, the latter has only two visiting medical officers and four residents. The buildings for the 300 patients cost double the money expended on the 1,000 patients; the first contain all that modern sanitation demands, whilst the efficiency of the Poor-law building may be appreciated by reading that it contains "only two baths, pre-Roman in their appearance, for each floor of 150 beds, and these two baths have to be used for such washing purposes, as well as the patients' bodies, which emergency requires to be done on the spot—such, for example, as the soiled waterproof sheets from the beds." One need not dwell upon more nauseous details of insanitation, but it would be well to remember that in the past these Poor-law hospitals have contained phthisis cases, and it is no secret that they were, and perhaps in some cases still are, centres of the cultivation of tuberculosis. If it is right that a few voluntary hospitals should be built and staffed and managed in the way they are, it must of necessity be wrong that we should tolerate the continuance of many existing Poor-law infirmaries.

Over and above the institution of a National Medical and Hospital Service we shall have to give the Minister of Health power to enforce some of his decrees, if certain diseases are to be stamped out of our midst. A nation that has welcomed compulsory education, and put itself under compulsory military service, cannot raise any serious objection to compulsory health. At present 11 per cent. of all deaths, or one in nine, are due to tuberculosis, and our national annual death-roll from this plague runs up to 75,000. As far as a layman can understand the matter, it seems clear that our present methods of cure, though they may prevent much suffering, will not abolish the disease.

The Ministry of Health in this—and, perhaps, in other diseases—ought to have the power to enforce a reasonable measure of separation against dangerous and infective persons. One is not allowed to-day to travel abroad with small-pox or scarlet fever; and looking at the terrible suffering and economic waste caused by tuberculosis, once it is agreed that the segregation of consumptive infectives would be in the interests of public health, mere sentiment and sympathy should not hinder us from making the experiment.

There should, of course, be the same law for rich and poor, and we should do everything for the patients' comfort, and take every care of their dependants, but, seeing the danger to the community of a bacilli-spreading individual it seems hard to believe that, once his position is made clear to him, he could raise any reasonable objection to the sacrifice he is asked to make. Moreover, once these powers are granted, there would be the hope that many neglected cases would be treated in time, and the patients returned to the world non-infective and efficient citizens.

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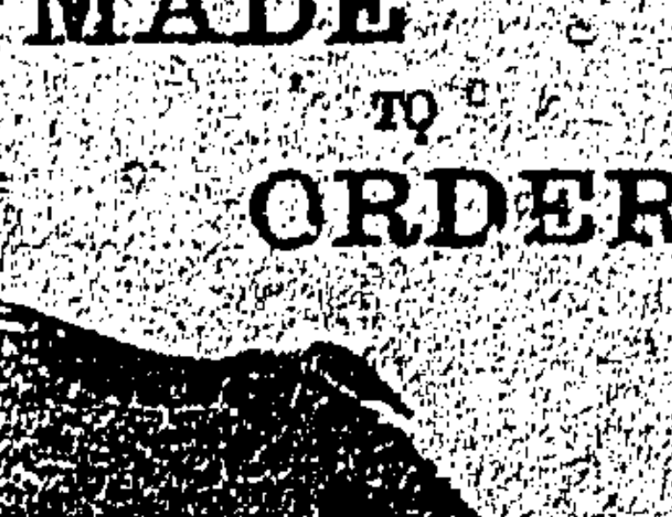

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Hongkong, March 20, 1914.

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Mr A. B. Disel
Mr and Mrs J. T. Douglas
Mr G. H. Etcher
Mr S. Evans
Mr P. H. Everhast
Mr Denman Fuller
Mrs Garlick
Mr O. Gill
Mr J. M. Goldblatt
Mr and Mrs B. A. Hale
Mr J. G. Hanna
Mr T. Hord
Mrs J. Husber
Mr and Mrs J. C. M. Hurley
Mr F. B. Johnson
Mr and Mrs R. C. M. Kindersley
Mr and Mrs G. P. Lammert & child
Mrs W. G. Litt
Capt. & Mrs H. M. Cameron Macaulay
Mr E. Nicault
Mr and Mrs G. F. Nightingale
Mr G. Noble
Mrs & Miss A. Olden
Mr T. L. Perkins
Mr and Mrs W. E. Roberts
Mr and Mrs F. N. Sanderson
Mr W. C. Schwab
Miss Skinner
Mr & Mrs A. Findlay Smith
Mr & Mrs V. Findlay Smith
Mrs K. Sveen
Lt.-Col. John Ward
Mr and Mrs G. E. Wetton & children
Mr T. M. Yates

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

Mrs R. Almond
Dr and Mrs Asger and son
Mr G. Bannerman
Mr W. Budge
Mr K. A. Burbury
Mr and Mrs T. S. Chieng
Mr E. Colebrook
Mr D. Corcoran
Mr J. Crookston
Miss Crookston
Mrs T. B. Culhane
Mr R. A. Donaldson
Mr Finlayson
Mr C. Fritz
Mr E. J. Giles
Mr J. C. Gilling
Mr and Mrs Gregory
Mr & Mrs Hammes and children
Mr G. R. Haywood
Mr A. W. T. Hoy
Mr J. Irwin
Mr and Mrs Wm. Jackson
Mr R. James
Mrs L. Kilbee and child
Mr C. D. Kincard
Mrs B. Legge
Mrs Lishman
Mr R. Masterman
Mr R. Matsuo
Mr & Mrs McAinsh
Mrs McGee
Mr H. M. McTavish
Mr W. Morley
Mr E. A. Neilson
Mrs W. C. Passmore
Mr and Mrs G. E. Richardson
Mr K. Sasamatan
Mr H. M. Sherwin
Mr F. M. Sleigh
Mr T. Smith
Mrs Stewart and children
Mrs Stubbings and daughter
Capt. & Mrs Swain
Miss Thompson
Mr A. A. L. Tott
Mr and Mrs Underwood
Mr T. Underwood
Mr and Mrs J. W. White

SHIPPING

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U. S. Mail Line.

OPERATING THE NEW FIRST CLASS STEAMERS
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA,"
14,000 Tons each.
HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO,
via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.

The Sunshine Belt.
The most Comfortable Route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong at Noon.
S.S. "COLOMBIA" ....WEDNESDAY, Mar. 27th, 1918
S.S. "VENEZUELA" ....WEDNESDAY, Apr. 24th, 1918
S.S. "ECUADOR" ....WEDNESDAY, May 22nd, 1918

These Steamers have the most modern equipment including overhead electric fans and electric lighting ALL LOWER BERTHS and large comfortable Staterooms (All single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our first consideration. Special care is given to the cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services Ld.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc., apply to—
COMPANY'S OFFICE in Alexandra Buildings
Chater Road.
TELEPHONE 141.

BANKS

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$15,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS—	
Sterling £1,500,000@2/-=$15,000,000	
Silver 19,500,000	$34,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.—Chairman,
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.,—Deputy Chairman.
F. O. Butcher, Esq.
A. H. Compton, Esq.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
E. V. D. Parr, Esq.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.
Hongkong—N. J. STABB, Esq.

MANAGER:
Shanghai—A. G. STEPHEN, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the daily balance

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:—

For 3 months 2½ per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 3½ " "
" 12 " 4 " "

N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, March 23, 1918.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the minimum monthly balances at 3½ PER CENT. per annum. Depositors may transfer at their option balances of $100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT. per annum.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, May 14, 1916. 517

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1853.

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,900,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	£1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

T. O. DOWNING,
Manager.

Hongkong, May 7, 1917.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Subscribed	1,125,000
Paid-up	562,500
Reserve Fund	600,000

BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND.
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

Every description of Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. CHAMPKIN,
Acting Manager.

No. 7 Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, Oct. 6, 1917.

BANKS

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ
(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY).

ESTABLISHED 1824.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	f. 75,000,000= (£6,250,000)
PAID-UP CAPITAL	f. 60,000,000= (£5,000,000)
RESERVE FUND	f. 11,595,461= (£ [illegible])

HEAD OFFICE—AMSTERDAM.
Branches at
The Hague Rotterdam
HEAD AGENCY—BATAVIA.
Branches at

BANDJERMASIN,	RANGOON,
BANDOENG,	SAMARANG,
CHERIBON,	SHANGHAI,
DJEMBER,	SINGAPORE,
DJOKJAKARTA,	SOERABAIA,
KOTA RADJA,	SOERAKARTA (Solo)
MAKASSAR,	LANGSA,
MEDAN,	TEBING TINGGI ([illegible])
PADANG,	TEGAL,
PALEMBANG,	TELOK BETONG,
PEKALONGAN,	TJILATJAP,
PENANG,	WELTEVREDEN.
PONTIANAK.	

Correspondents at Bombay, Colombo, Madras, Pondicherry, Calcutta, Bangkok, Saigon, Haiphong, Hanoi, Amoy, Yokohama, Kobe, Melbourne, Sydney, New York, San Francisco, &c., &c.

LONDON BANKERS:—The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Limited.

The Bank buys and sells and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, issues letters of credit on its Branches and Correspondents in the East, on the Continent, in Great Britain, America, and Australia, and transacts banking business of every description.

J. F. VAN REES,
Manager.

Hongkong, Sept. 29, 1917.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	Yen 48,000,000.00
PAID UP CAPITAL	" 36,000,000.00
RESERVE FUND	" 22,100,000.

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

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BOMBAY	NEWCHWANG
CALCUTTA	NEW YORK
CHANGCHUN	OSAKA
DAIREN (DALNY)	PEKING
FENGTIEN (MUKDEN)	RANGOON
HANKOW	SAN FRANCISCO
HONOLULU	SEATTLE
HARBIN	SHANGHAI
KAI YUEN	SINGAPORE
KOBE	SYDNEY
LONDON	TIENTSIN
LOS ANGELES	TOKYO
LYONS	TSINANFU
NAGASAKI	TSINGTAU

Interest allowed on Current Accounts.

Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application.

EISHI ONO,
Manager.

Hongkong, Jan. 10, 1918.

NOTICE.

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AND
BOOK BINDING,
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HONGKONG POLICE RESERVES.

ANNUAL INSPECTION.

His Excellency the Governor inspected the Hongkong Police Reserves yesterday afternoon on the Polo ground at Causeway Bay. This event marked the third anniversary of the organisation. His Excellency was accompanied by Mr. P. P. J. Wodehouse A.D.C. H. E. Major General Ventris (General Officer Commanding the Troops), Captain Cassel (General Staff) and Hon. Mr. C. McI. Messer Captain Superintendent of Police. Among the large gathering of spectators were the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G., the Hon. Mr. C. H. Sharp, K.C., Hon. Mr. R. M. C. Kindersley (Federated Malay States), Lady Tudor Tudor, Mrs. Messery Mrs. Jenkin, and Miss Ventris.

Upon His Excellency's arrival at the Saluting base, the Corps, under the command of Deputy-Superintendent F. C. Jenkin, presented arms, while the Police Reserve band played the National Anthem. His Excellency then passed along the lines, after which the Corps marched past first in quarter column and then in close column. The order was as follows:—The mounted section; British section: Chinese section; Portuguese section; the Ambulance; and Bugle Band. After the march past the Corps was formed into a hollow square, and the thirteen original members of the force remaining in the Colony and those specially commended for services rendered were drawn up in the middle.

His Excellency first shook hands with the original members and thanked them for their contined service.

These members were:—F. C. Jenkin (D.S.P.), G. E. Roylance (Chief Inspector and Sergeant Major), J. Witchell (Staff Inspector), Hilton Potter (Staff Inspector, Discipline Department), A. Fothergill (Staff Inspector, Emergency Call Department), C. C. Moon (Inspector), W. A. Eustace (Inspector, O/C No. 1 Platoon), W. A. Butterfield (Crown Sergeant in charge of No. 1 Section), J. Arnold (Sergeant and Warning Officer, Mounted Police), G. Grimble (P-c. 659), A Ireton (P-c. 682), C. H. Kim (P-c 678) and T. Arnott (P-c. 441).

COMMENDATION BARS.

Chief Inspector and Sergeant Major Roylance, commended by the C.S.P. for zeal and activity in effecting the arrest of a snatcher in Queen's Road Central. (February 14th, 1917).

Staff Inspector Wong Kwong Tin, by the C.S.P. for intelligent action in the recent Kwongsai Banknote forgeries (December 12th, 1917).

Inspector Un Hew Fan, by the C.S.P. for intelligent action in the recent Kwongsai Banknote forgeries (December 12th, 1916).

Inspector C. C. Moon, by the C.S.P. for zeal and intelligence leading to the arrest of a man for receiving stolen property and the recovery of the same. (September 20th, 1916).

P-c. 1 Mon Fung, by the C.S.P. for intelligence and hard work in connection with a counterfeit case. (December 28th 1917.)

P-c. 204 Lam Kwam Yien by the Puisne Judge for his courage and promptitude in effecting the arrest of a man, who had stabbed another in Stanley Street on the 4th August (October 3rd, 1916), and also by the C.S.P. for his courageous action in effecting an arrest at great risk of his life or serious injury (June 14, 1917).

P-c. 827 Karim Deen by the C.S.P. for intelligent action in the Yaumati coal stealing case. (October 24th, 1916.)

P-c. 228 Wong Chung Yau, by the C.S.P. for his plucky action in effecting the arrest of a man who had committed larceny from the person. (November 22nd, 1916).

P-c. 27 Wong Shin Poon, by the C.S.P. for his plucky action in affecting the arrest of a pickpocket in Des Vœux Road, Central. (March, 28th, 1917).

P-c. 121 Man Tat Cheung, (Ambulance) by the C.S.P. for zeal and alertness in effecting the arrest of a pickpocket in Des Vœux Road Central (February 14th, 1917).

P-c. 68 Lai Man Wai, by the Police Magistrate and by the C.S.P. for zeal and activity in effecting the arrest of a snatcher in Queen's Road Central (February 14th, 1917).

P-c. Mok Sin Po, by H.E. the Governor for his courageous conduct in tackling a man armed and fighting drunk. (July 12th, 1917).

P-c. 743 Marques, by the C.S.P. for alertness in effecting the arrest of a robber in Queen's Road, Central (December 28th, 1917).

P-c. 112 Hon Sau Nam, by H.E. the Governor for bringing to justice the murders of the Po On murder case.

POLICE RESERVE MEDALS.

Staff Inspector Wong Kong Tin and Trooper 2 Wei Wing Hong, for zeal and intelligence in bringing to justice the Po On murderers.

BELILIOS BRONZE MEDAL.

P-c. Mabi for saving a drowning man.

H.E. the Governor then addressed the Corps, as follows:—

Deputy Superintendent Jenkin, Officers, Chief Inspectors, Inspectors, Sergeants and Constable of the Hongkong Police Reserve:—It is with the greatest pleasure that I to have express the satisfaction which I have experienced in making this, my third, annual inspection since the Force was formed, and I may tell you that that satisfaction is shared by His Excellency the General Officer Commanding the Troops. The smart and workmanlike appearance of all ranks testifies to continued progress and to the unremitting care and zeal of all those who are responsible for the training and efficiency of this Force.

But my satisfaction goes far beyond the admiration that your outward appearance inspires. The long list of commendations already earned by the Force, the presentation of the medal for saving life, and the medals for zeal and intelligence in bringing to justice the perpetrators of a cruel murder are striking evidence of the success and efficiency of this young Police Force. In connection with this part of my subject I would remind employers that it is an essential part of a police officer's duty to attend the Courts of the Colony in connection with an arrest effected by him, or with any case in which he is concerned. This is an irksome, and, in many cases, an unpleasant duty. I would ask employers to assist the Government by facilitating the performance of this duty by members of the Reserve in their employment. If absence at Court for an hour or two is penalised it is only in human nature that slackness in making arrests or in taking other action entailing attendance at Court will follow.

To return to my main subject. There is yet another test of the utility of this force. For what purpose was the Force created? Was it not, firstly, to assist in the defence of the Colony in a state of war by helping to preserve the peace therein? And, secondly, to enable the Government to accept as many as possible of the volunteers for the Front from the European contingent of the Regular Police Force, to whose everlasting credit it will be remembered that every member, from the oldest to the youngest, volunteered for active service! Sixty-two officers and men of that contingent were allowed to go, and every night 63 members of this Force do duty to replace as far as possible, the absent Regular Police, who have either fallen or are still fighting for the flag under whose protection we live. Your comrades in the Regular Police and you have well discharged your duty during the years of the war. For not since war broke out, carrying death and destruction into lands, that had never known anything but peace, has the public tranquillity of this Colony been disturbed. There are various other directions in which you have assisted the Regular Police, and I have at present under consideration proposals made by your Commanding Officer to the C.S.P. for extending the sphere of your activities.

I would mention here that your usefulness has not been limited to police work only. To the initiative and energy of your Commanding officer the Colony owes the annual Bisley meetings, at which all units of the armed forces in the Colony are brought into friendly competition with the rifle; while on the social side the Boxing tournaments, organized by Inspectors Wildin and Clarke, have been the means of bringing in considerable funds to Service charities. I must not forget gratefully to mention the excellent promenade concerts which, with the assistance of your fine band, you have succeeded in making so popular in our beautiful public gardens.

The result of your close association with the Regular Police is that a great bond of sympathy, which ever flows from common effort and the sharing of common burdens, has grown up between you and the Regular Police and has produced the eminently satisfactory result that I have already mentioned. I want you, on your part, to see to it that that bond is never relaxed.

When you were called together few, if any, of us anticipated that the burdens you voluntarily and gratuitously undertook to carry would have to be borne so long. Your task is heavy, demanding much personal exertion in all weather in a trying climate, and much self denial. The way is long, for till that peace which the Empire is fighting is attained perhaps twice the effort you have already made must still be put forth. I wish I could say something to hearten you in your self-imposed duties. I cannot think of anything better than to remind you that you are playing a noble part in the greatest struggle the world has yet seen, and that that struggle is for what all mankind loves best—justice and freedom. I know I can rely on you for further patient and conscientious effort till the struggle is over and victory finally won. On behalf of the Government and of the whole Colony I tender to you the most grateful thanks for your splendid help in the hour of need.

In conclusion, I want to say a word of sympathy with the loss which this Force has suffered through the untimely death of Mr. Un Kam Wa, one of its original, most generous and warmest supporters; and also through the death of some six members of the Force who are missing since the terrible catastrophe at Happy Valley on the 26th February.

His Excellency was given three hearty cheers by the Reserves at the call of their Commanding Officer, on leaving the parade ground.

WEATHER REPORT.

March 4d. 12h. 40m.—Telegraphic communication with the Telegraph Companies is interrupted, and returns from the east coast ports only are available. They indicate that the anticyclone has moved eastwards to Japan. The monsoon will be interrupted along the east coast, but will continue to blow freshly over the Formosa Channel and the N. China Sea.

No weather map will be issued.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 0.03 inch, against an average of 2.35 inches.

Forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon on the 5th March:—

1.—Hongkong to Gap Rock: N E winds, fresh; fine.

2.—Formosa Channel: The same as No. 1.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamocks: The same as No. 1.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: The same as No. 1.

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

Orders for Artillery Company by Captain J. H. W. Armstrong, V.D.

PARADES.

TUESDAY, 5th instant:—

7.30 a.m. Right Half Company, Nos. 1 and 2 Squads only, at Kennedy Road Range, T.E.T. (Grouping).

5 p.m. Left Half Company as detailed, at Kennedy Road Range, T.E.T. (Grouping).

FRIDAY, 8th instant:—

7.30 a.m. Right Half Company, Nos. 3 and 4 Squads only, at Kennedy Road Range, T.E.T. (Grouping).

5 p.m. Left Half Company as detailed, at Kennedy Road Range, T. E. T. (Grouping).

SUNDAY, 10th instant:—

8.30 a.m. Right Half Company, Kowloon residents, at King's Park Range, Kowloon. Annual Musketry Course.

9 a.m. Right Half Company, Hongkong residents, at King's Park Range, Kowloon. Annual Musketry Course.

8.30 a.m. Left Half Company, Quarry Bay residents, at Quarry Bay Range. Annual Musketry Course.

9 a.m. Left Half Company, Hongkong residents, at Quarry Bay Range. Annual Musketry Course.

Orders for Engineer Company by Captain W. Russell.

1st to 7th instant:—

E. L. Manning nightly. Parades as per rosters posted at Headquarters. Engine drivers at 6.15 p.m.; electricians at 6.30 p.m.

OFFICERS NEXT FOR DUTY.

Belchers, 2nd Lieut. Marley; Lyeemun, 2nd Lieut. Templeton; Stonecutters, Lieut. Stevenson.

Instruction for members of Infantry Battalion attached for duty.

Class 1 at Belchers at 6.30 p.m. on Mondays and Thursdays.

Class 2 at Belchers at 6.30 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays.

Class 3 at Lyeemun at 6.30 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays, under Staff Sergts. Ovendene and Parsons, R.E., Corpl. Day and 2nd Corpl. Norris, H.K.D.C.

Detail of duties at Lyeemun from 1st to 16th March is posted at Headquarters.

Orders for Infantry Battalion by Major H. A. Morgan.

PARADES.

"A" Company.

TUESDAY 5th instant:—

5.15 p.m. Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 Platoons on Cricket Ground. Platoon Drill. Dress, drill order.

"B" Company.

TUESDAY, 5th instant:—

4.45 p.m. At King's Park Range. Men over 50 years of age who have to fire the special Musketry Course. Dress, drill order with pouches. Practices 1, 2 and 3 will be fired.

WEDNESDAY, 6th inst.:—

5.30 p.m. No. 7 Platoon on Polo Ground. Hongkong residents will parade at Cricket Club at 5.10 p.m. and proceed by tram to Causeway Bay.

THURSDAY, 7th inst.:—

4.45 p.m. At King's Park Range. Men over 50 years of age who have to fire the special musketry course. Dress, drill order with pouches. Practices 1, 2 and 3 will be fired.

FRIDAY, 8th inst.:—

5.15 p.m. Nos. 5 and 6 Platoons on Cricket Ground. Platoon Drill. Dress, drill order.

MACHINE GUN COMPANY.

(Dress for all parades. Clean fatigue with putties.)

WEDNESDAY, 6th inst.:—

5.15 p.m. Drill at Headquarters. Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Guns only.

THURSDAY, 7th inst.:—

5.10 p.m. Drill at Headquarters. The following men only need attend:—Ptes. Field, Irvine Labrum, Logan, McKerns, Pinguet and Stapleton.

FRIDAY, 8th inst:—

5.15 p.m. N.C.Os. at Headquarters.

MOUNTED SECTION.

THURSDAY, 21st inst:—

5.15 p.m. At Jockey Club Stables. Dress, drill order without rifles.

SIGNALLING SECTION.

WEDNESDAY, 6th inst:—

4.45 p.m. Annual Musketry Course. Part 1, Practices 3 and 4, at King's Park Range. Dress, as above.

FRIDAY, 8th inst:—

4.45 p.m. Annual Musketry Course, Part 2, Practices 5, 6, 7 and 12, at King's Park Range. Dress, as above.

STRETCHER BEARER SECTION.

TUESDAY, 5th inst:—

5.15 p.m. Parade at Headquarters.

RECRUITS.

FRIDAY, 8th inst:—

5.15 p.m. All units, except "D" Company, on Murray Parade Ground, under Sergts. Edmonds and Meade. Dress, drill order.

"D" COMPANY.

TUESDAY, 5th and THURSDAY 7th inst:—

4.45 p.m. Annual Musketry Course (T.W.B.), Practices 1, 2 and 3, at King's Park Range, for men as detailed by O.C. Company. Dress, drill order with pouches.

FRIDAY, 8th inst:—

5.15 p.m. Musketry Instruction on Murray Parade Ground, for men not detailed to fire at King's Park Range as above.

Orders for Cadet Company by 2nd Lieut. J. E. W. Beard.

PARADES.

WEDNESDAY, 6th inst:—

5.15 p.m. Nos. 3 and 4 Sections at Gun Club Hill Range.

5.30 p.m. Band Practice at Headquarters.

6.? p.m. First Aid Class at St. Andrew's Church Hall.

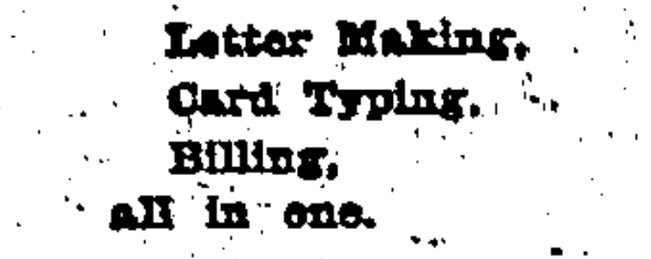
ROUTE MARCH.

SATURDAY, 9th inst:—

1.30 p.m. Nos. 1 and 2 Sections fall in at the Star Ferry Wharf, Hongkong side.

1.45 p.m. Nos. 3 and 4 Sections fall in at the Star Ferry Wharf, Kowloon side. Band to carry instruments.

G. E. STEWART,
Captain,
Adjutant, H.K. Defence Corps.



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HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

Orders issued by Mr. F. C. Jenkin, D.S.P. (R.).

WHARF SEARCHING SUPERVISORS.

The D.S.P. calls for men to act as Search Supervisors in connection with the existing system of searching passengers' baggage at wharves.

Search Supervisors will do this duty in lieu of ordinary patrol duty, of which they will be entirely relieved.

Applicants must at once send in their names through their Unit Commanders to this office.

Further particulars appear on the Notice Board.

DISCIPLINARY BOARD.

A Disciplinary Board will sit regularly on Mondays (except holidays).

EQUIPMENT PARADES.

Platoons will parade at the Headquarters Club at 5.30 p.m. as detailed below. Caps with covers. Rifles, ammunition, armlets, whistles and chains and truncheons are to be produced for inspection by those in possession of same.

Musketry and Equipment officers to be in attendance.

No. 2 Platoon—Wednesday, March 6th.
No. 1 Platoon—Thursday, March 7th.
Nos. 3 and 4 Platoons—Friday, March 8th.
Nos. 7 and 8 Platoons—Tuesday, March 12th.
Nos. 5 and 6 Platoons—Thursday, March 14th.

SECTION ROLL BOOKS.

These have been returned to Company Commanders, to whom Section Commanders will apply for their return.

STRENGTH.

P.C. 465 Asghar is permitted to resign.

By Order,
T. F. HOUGH,
A.S.P. (R.) and Adjutant

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

The Parcel Post Services to British East Africa and Egypt (except for members of the Expeditionary Forces) and to Abyssinia, Bagdad, Erithrea, French Somali Coast, Italian Somaliland Portuguese East Africa, Zanzibar and Russia have been suspended.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

For	Week-Days	Sundays & Holidays
Tai O ...	5.00 P.M.	—
Tai Po ...	10.00 A.M.	9.30 A.M.
Cheang Chow ...	7.30 A.M. & 3 P.M.	—
Shataukok, Shatin and Sheungshui ...	4.00 P.M.	—
Aberdeen, Antau, Ping Shan, Sai Kung, Santin, Stanley..	4.20 P.M.	—
Canton, Samsui and Wuchow	7.30 A.M. Regis. 5 P.M. Letters 6 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Macao ...	7.15 A.M. 1.30 P.M.	9.00 A.M.
Kongmoon ...	6.00 P.M. Except Saturdays	5.00 P.M.
Namtau and Sanmui ...	5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Shamchun ...	10.00 A.M. 4.00 P.M.	9.00 A.M.

FROM SHEUNGWAN WESTERN BRANCH P.O.

For	Week-Days		Sundays & Holidays
Macao ...	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.	8.30 A.M.	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.
Canton ...	7.30 A.M. 9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	7.30 A.M. 9.30 P.M.
Tai Ping Tung ...	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Shek Ki ...	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Kongmoon ...	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Kumchuk ...	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Kaukong ...	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.

Except Saturdays.

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

Temperature.

Hongkong, March 4, 1918.

BAROMETER—	9 A.M.	30.11
Do.	1 P.M.	30.04
Do.	4 P.M.	30.00
THERMOMETER	9 A.M.	60
Do.	1 P.M.	66
Do.	4 P.M.	68
Do.	(Wet bulb) 9 A.M.	64
Do.	(Wet bulb) 1 P.M.	62
Do.	(Wet bulb) 4 P.M.	62
Do.	Maximum	66
Do.	Minimum (over night)	69

TROUBLE AVERTED.

THAT little cold and sore throat of yours must be checked at once or it may develope into something worse. Take a few doses of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and your troubles will soon vanish. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

WAI KEE.

FLAG & SAILMAKER

No. 129, Des Vœux Road Central.
Top Floor,
HONGKONG.
Telephone No. 1833.
[2108

TANG YUK, DENTIST, successor of the late SIEN TING,
14, D'AGUILAR STREET.

TERMS VERY MODERATE
Consultation free.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE.

TUSCULUM, Barker Road, 155 Peak.

Apply—
DUNCAN CLARK,
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, Mar. 1, 1918. 195

FOR SALE.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vœux Road, Corner Ice House Street,

MOTOR YACHT

Built 1916, had very little usage,

Hull ...	Teakwood
Length, water-line 29' 9"; over all	35'
Beam ...	7'
Draft ...	3'

Motor "Scripps", Heavy duty 14 H.P.

Complete with Lavatory, Refrigerator, a Suit of Sails, and all Accessories.

Price and full particulars may had from the Undersigned.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Jan. 9, 1918. 27

TO LET

TO LET.

OFFICES in York Building.

HOUSES on Shameen, Canton.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., LTD.

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE ENTRY, four very desirable SHOPS situated in Ice House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel, recently reconstructed.

For rent and other particulars apply to the Manager, Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd. 46 Connaught Road Central.

Hongkong, August 2, 1917. 2003

TO LET.

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Four roomed houses in Kowloon.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.
Alexandra Buildings.

Hongkong, August 22, 1917.

EXCHANGE.

Hongkong, March 4, 1918.

On London—	
Bank, Wire ...	2/11⅞
" On demand, ...	2/11⅞
" 30 days' sight ...	3/-
" 4 months' sight ...	3/-⅛
Credits, 4 months' sight, ...	3/1
Documentary, 4 months' sight	3/1¼
On Paris—	
On demand, ...	406½
Credits, 4 months' sight, ...	421
On New York—	
On demand, ...	71½
Credits, 60 days' sight, ...	—
On Bombay—	
Wire, ...	—
On demand, ...	nom.
On Calcutta—	
Wire, ...	—
On demand ...	nom.
On Singapore—	
On demand, ...	128½
On Manila—	
On demand, ...	142
On Shanghai—	
On demand ...	nom.
30 days' sight (private paper) ...	—
On Yokohama—	
On demand, ...	127½
Tael Leaf, 100 fine (per tael) ...	42.40
Sovereigns (Bank's buying rate)	$6.60
Silver (per oz.) ...	42½d.
Bar Silver in Hongkong ...	24% p. nom.
Chinese Copper Cash ...	½% pm.
Chinese Copper Cents ...	½% pm.
Rate of Native Interest ...	6% p.a.
Chinese Sub. Coin ...	8½% dis.
Hongkong Sub. Coin ...	par.

SHARE REPORT.

MARCH 4TH, 1918.

Stock and paid up Value.	Qo'tns 11.30 A.M.	Last Dividend and date.	Approximate Return based on last year's div.
BANKS.			
Hongkong & S'hai $125	$630	Final of £2-3/- & bonus of £1 at Ex. 3/- a/c 1917	6 p.c.
MARINE INSURANCES.			
Cantons ...$ 50	$320 b.	$7 final making $25 a/c 1915 and Interim of $18 a/c 1916	7½ p.c.
North Chinas ...£5	T. 115 b.	Final dividend of 15% making 30% for 1916.	6¼ p.c.
Unions ...$100	$800 s.	Final of $20 and bonus of $10 a/c 1915 and Interim of $30 a/c 1916	7½ p.c.
Yangtszes ...$ 60	$205 (ex. 73) b.	Final of $15 making $21 for 1918 and special of $3 on account 1916 ...	11 p.c.
FIRE INSURANCES.			
China Fires ...$ 20	$133 b.	$7 and bonus $2 for 1915.	7 p.c.
Hongkong Fires ...$ 50	$330	$27 for 1915	8¼ p.c.
SHIPPING.			
Douglas Steamships $50	$77	Final of $5 a/c 1916-1917.	19½ p.c.
Steamboats ...$ 15	$16½ b.	50 cents for 1917	6½ p.c.
Indo-Chinas— (Preferred)...£5	$32½ b.	Int. of 3/- a/c 1917 ...	6 p.c.
(Deferred)...£5	$160	Int. of 6/- a/c 1917 ...	19 p.c.
"Shell" Transports £1	117/6	Interim 2/- a/c 1917 free of income tax Coupon 29	5½ p.c.
"Star Ferry" ...$	$29	$1.80 div. and 30 cents to bonus for year ending 30-4-17	7½ p.c.
REFINERIES.			
China Sugars ...$100	$87 s.	$12 for 1916	14½ p.c.
Malabon Sugars... P. 30	$29 b.	P. 8 for 1917	13½ p.c.
MINING.			
Kailans ...£1	38/- b.	Int. div. of 1/- free of income tax, making 10% a/c 1916-1917 coupon No. 9	7 p.c.
Langkats ...shrs. 10	T. 15 b.	Tls. 1 for 1916	8½ p.c.
Raubs ...£1	$3 b.	...	—
Tronoh Mines ...1	29/- b.	1/- interim making 4/- a/c 1916	15 p.c.
Ural Caspians ...£1	20/- s.	) % for 1915	—
DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.			
Kowloon Wharves $ 50	$84 b.	$6 div. and $4 bonus making $10 a/c 1917.	10 p.c.
H K. & Whampoa Docks ...$50	$132 b.	Interim of $2½ a/c 1917.	9½ p.c.
Shanghai Docks ...$100	T. 87 b.	Tls. 9 for year ending 30-4-17	12 p.c.
HOTELS LANDS AND BUILDINGS			
Hongkong Hotels...$ 50	$87 b. x. d.	$3 final making $6 a/c 1917	6½ p.c.
Central Estates ...$100	$90 b.	$7 a/c 1917	7¾ p.c.
Hongkong Lands...$100	$86½	Final of $3½ making $7 a/c 1917.	7½ p.c.
Humphreys Estates $ 10	$5½ b.	50 cents for 1916	8¾ p.c.
Kowloon Lands ...$ 30	$27½	$2½ for 1917	6½ p.c.
West Points ...$ 50	$78	Final of $3 making $6 a/c 1917	7¾ p.c.
Shanghai Lands T. 50	T. 72	5% a/c half year 30-6-17	7½ p.c.
COTTON MILLS.			
Ewos ...T. 50	T. 165	Tls. 20 for year ending 31-10-17	5½ p.c.
Shanghai Cottons T. 50	T. 126	Tls. 6 div. a/c year ended 30-6-17.	5 p.c.
Kung Yik ...T. 10	T. 14.10	Tls. 2 for 1917	12 p.c.
Yangtszepoos ... T. 5	T. 8.80 b.	$1.25 a/c 1917	—
Orientals ...	T. 40½	...	—
MISCELLANEOUS.			
China-Borneos ... 12	$9½ s. 9 & 9½ ss.	60 cts. for 1916	9½ p.c.
Light & Powers ... $ 5	$3.90 b.	4 p.c. for year ending 28-2-06	—
China-Providents 10	$7.10 b.	70 cents for 1916	9½ p.c.
Dairy Farms ...$ 7½	$30 ss.	$2 for year ending 31-7-17	13 p.c.
Green Islands ...$ 7½	$7.80 b.	80 cents for 1916	11 p.c.
Hongkong Electrics $ 10	$48 b.	$2½ a/c 1916/17. Bonus 75 cents	8½ p.c.
Hongkong Ices ...$ 25	$200 b.	$2 interim a/c 1917	7½ p.c.
Hongkong Ropes ...$ 10	$30	$1 interim a/c 1917	10 p.c.
Hongkong Tramways 5/-	$6.40 s.	Final of 14% a/c 1917.	9½ p.c.
H.K. Steel Foundry $10	$10	$1 a/c year 31-5-17	10 p.c.
Peak Tramways ...$ 10	$8.50 s.	7% for 1916/1917	7½ p.c.
do. (new) $ 1	90 cents s.		
Steam Laundry ...$ 5	$4	75 cents for year 31-5-17.	11½ p.
Union Waterboats ...$	$11½	12½% a/c 1917	10 p.c.
Watsons ...$10	5½	0 cents for 1916	10 p.c.
William Powell ...$	6½ b.	0 cents for 1916/191	—

s.—sellers ss.—sales b.—buyers

Telegraphic Add: "RIALTO."
Telephone No 390.—P.O.B. No. 121.

MOXON & TAYLOR,
Share and General Brokers

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